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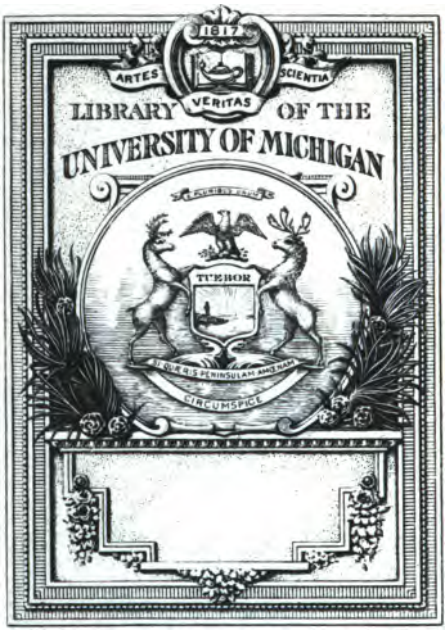
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OF THE

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IN

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Accompanied with

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ST. ALBAN'S,

HERTFORDSHIRE.

St. Alban's is a considerable borough town distant twenty-one miles from the metropolis. It was first incorporated by a charter of Edward VI. but the forms of the original grant have been, at different periods, in many respects altered. The government is now vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four assistant burgesses, a high steward, recorder, town-clerk, coroner, &c. The first returns to parliament were made in the thirty-fifth of Edward I. The representation was afterwards interrupted till the reign of Edward VI.; since which the returns have been regular. Considerable improvements have been made at St. Alban's within the last twenty years; among which is a new road through the south-east part of the town, by which some abrupt and dangerous turnings have been avoided; and by an act of parliament passed in 1804 many of the streets have been paved and lighted. A great influx of business is occasioned by the almost continual passage of travellers through the town; and employment is afforded to the poorer inhabitants by the establishment of two breweries, a cotton manufactory, and a silk-mill: the last is on an improved construction, and promises to be very successful. Here are a town-hall, several free-schools, a market-house, and a market-cross. The cross is supposed to stand upon the exact spot where Ed-

ward I. had built one of these rich and elegant crosses in memory of his beloved spouse Eleanor. St. Alban's is particularly remarkable for its venerable abbey-church; an account of which, with several views, will be given in a subsequent number.

The country in its vicinity presents a delightful scene, being richly wooded and enlivened by a great number of handsome residences, besides many seats of the nobility and gentry, among which is Holywell House, the residence of the dowager-countess Spencer.

Verulam, from which St. Alban's derives its origin, was, according to Roman historians, of greater antiquity than even London itself. Under the Roman dominion it acquired the dignity of a free city. This honour was conferred on account of the assistance it afforded to the Roman arms: which attachment drew upon it the resentment of queen Boadicea, who, with a large army of Britons, sacked the city and slaughtered most of the inhabitants.

A few fragments of the ancient walls are still to be seen. A comprehensive view of its primitive splendour may be found in Spencer's Ruins of Time:

High towers, fair temples, goodly theatres,
Strong walls, rich porches, princely palaces,
Large streets, brave houses, sacred sepulchres,
Sure gates, sweet gardens, stately galleries,
Wrought with fair pillars and fine imageries;
All these (O pity!) now are turn'd to dust,
And overgrown with black oblivion's rust.

LANERCOST PRIORY,

CUMBERLAND.

THIS Priory was founded for Augustine canons in the year 1169, by Robert de Vallibus, lord of Gisland, who endowed it with all the land lying between the Roman wall and Irthing, and between Burgh and Poltross. The possessions of the canons increased by various benefactions, and charters of confirmation were granted to them by Henry II. and Edward I.; the last of whom was detained at this convent by sickness during one of his expeditions to Scotland. At the dissolution the revenues were estimated by Speed at £79:19 *per annum*. The site and demesne lands of the Priory were granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Dacre, esq. of Lanercost, and his heirs male, in "consideration of his true and faithful services." This gentleman was afterwards knighted; and by Edward VI. had other estates belonging to this Priory granted to him, his heirs and assigns. The male issue of sir Thomas failing, the site and demesne lands reverted to the crown, and are held on lease by the present earl of Carlisle. Part of the Priory buildings are now used as a farm-house, and some portion of the cemetry has been converted into gardens. The church was built in the conventual form, with a low tower embrasured. The portal at the western en-

trance consists of numerous mouldings supported by pilasters, with plain bases and capitals. Over the arch is a finely sculptured figure of St. Mary Magdalen, within a beautiful canopy, to whom the church was dedicated. Round the whole upper compartment of the building runs a colonnade of pointed arches supported on single pillars, which has a most elegant appearance. The western part of this edifice has been fitted up for the parochial church of Lanercost. The transcepts are complete ruins, containing remains of various tombs of the Howard and Dacre families, now mouldering to dust; indeed, so little attention has been paid to this depository of departed greatness, that the body of lord William Dacre was a few years back disinterred, and the leaden coffin in which it had been buried stolen!!!

DOVER CASTLE,

KENT.

It is now generally believed, that the ancient Britons had a place of defence on Dover cliffs before the invasion of the Romans, notwithstanding historians attribute the foundation of the Castle to the latter; yet the natural strength of the situation must have rendered it a very obvious post for defence to the former; and its contiguity to an enemy's shore must have pointed it out as very necessary to be defended. That the Romans occupied the cliffs, and greatly enlarged and improved the fortifications, there is no doubt, as many remains of Roman erections are yet distinguishable; particularly part of a pharos or light-house, within an advanced circular work in the southern division of the Castle, which is built partly with Roman tiles intermixed with flint, its outward form octagonal but internally square, and at an earlier period considerably higher than at present. Near it are the remains of an ancient church, in which is still to be discerned Roman workmanship. The ancient parts of this Castle occupy an area of about six acres, in the midst of which stands pre-eminently conspicuous the keep or citadel. The other buildings of the Castle are very extensive, and erected at different times. Within the outer walls are in-

cluded about thirty-five acres of ground: nearly the whole of it covered with erections, to describe, or even to name all which, within our limits, is impossible. They comprehend a great variety of fortification adapted for defence in ancient and modern warfare, and are now garrisoned by a large force. All the parts of the works are connected with each other by subterranean passages and covered ways cut through the solid rock. The hills opposite to the Castle have also been fortified, and every other means employed to render the works impregnable.

Dover's white cliffs have been celebrated from the earliest period of our annals, their magnitude and grandeur exciting the admiration of all visitors. The views from the north turret of the Castle are unparralleled for beauty and extent. The whole breadth of the channel is distinctly to be seen, together with a considerable extent of the coast of France, including Dunkirk, Calais, and the hills between Calais and Boulogne. On the English side, the town and singularly situated harbour of Dover strike the eye, with the North Foreland light-house, the towns of Ramsgate and Sandwich, Richborough Castle, Reculver and Minster churches, intermingled with a vast extent of highly cultivated land. The interest of this scene is greatly heightened by the vicinity of the sea, though so far below, that

> ——the murmuring surge
> That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
> Cannot be heard so high.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER,

KENT.

St. Mary's Church is traditionally reported to have been built by the prior and convent of St. Martin's, formerly of this town, about the year 1216, and stands near the market-place. The living was in the gift of the king in the reign of John, but in the eighth year of Richard II. anno 1384, it was become appropriated to the abbot of Pontiniac. At a later period, this appropriation, as well as the advowson of the Church, came into the possession of the master and brethren of the hospital of the Maison Dieu, who supplied a priest to officiate in the Church daily for the benefit of the parish. In this state it continued till the suppression of the hospital in the thirty-sixth year of Henry VIII. when it came into the possession of the crown. In a short time, the king, at the humble entreaty of the parishioners, gave them this Church with the cemetery adjoining to it, to be used by them as a parochial church; since which time the patronage of it has been continued in the inhabitants of this parish: every parishioner paying scot and lot have a vote in the choice of the minister, whose maintenance depends upon them. The curacy is at present fixed at £80 *per annum*, besides a good house for the curate to reside

in. This parish contains nearly five-sixths of the whole town, and a far greater proportion of the inhabitants.

The Church of St. Mary is a most curious specimen of the ancient architecture of this country. Its date has never been fixed with any degree of certainty by historians or antiquaries. The most probable conjecture is, that the greater part of it was built soon after the Conquest; some parts of it convey an idea of greater antiquity than that time, particularly the western extremity of the nave. The Church is large, consisting of three aisles, a high and south chancel. The interior is about 130 feet long by sixty feet wide, and completely filled with pews. The western extremity of the nave, as before observed, appears the most ancient: the pillars are of great thickness, considering their height, and the arches arising from them semicircular. Immediately beyond them, on each side, is an immense elliptical arch, supported by pillars of large dimensions. The arches of the chancel are pointed and irregular. The exterior of the tower at the west end is a beautiful specimen of the early Norman architecture, and in good preservation. It contains eight bells, and from it arises a small steeple of a more modern date. Within the Church is an epitaph, of no great merit, on Churchill the poet, though he was not buried here.

CONINSBURGH CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

THIS Castle, the keep of which is of Saxon origin, stands embosomed high in trees near a town of the same name, and at a short distance from the river Dun in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapentake of Strasford. The town of Coninsburgh was by the ancient Britons called Caer Conan; that is, the city of a king, or the royal city. It was famous for the defeat of the Saxons by Aurelius Ambrocius, in the year 489, when Hengist their leader was taken prisoner, and, according to Matthew of Westminster, beheaded. The Saxons called this town Coning Byrgh, from whence its present name Coninsburgh. The Castle is of undoubted antiquity, and supposed to have been built by the Saxons, according to tradition by Hengist. It afterwards belonged to Harold, but whether in his own private right, or as king of England, is at this time uncertain. The Conqueror gave it, with all its privileges, to William de Warren, who re-edified it, and in his family it continued till the reign of king Edward III.; when John earl Warren settled it with other lands upon his mistress Maud de Nereford for life; and after her decease upon John de Nereford and his heirs male, or in default of such heirs on Thomas de Nereford and his issue male; which John and Thomas were his natural sons by the above-named

Maud. Edmund de Langley earl of Cambridge died seised of it in the second year of Henry IV. leaving it to his son Edward, then earl of Rutland, but afterwards duke of York; who died possessed of this lordship by the name of the Castle and manor of Coninsburgh: leaving no issue, his estates devolved to Richard his nephew, son of Richard earl of Cambridge his younger brother; from him it came to the crown, probably through Edward IV. where it continued for several reigns, till James II. granted it to the lord Dover. It became afterwards the property of Edward Cook, esq. and now belongs to the duke of Leeds.

The annexed description of the present state of these most venerable ruins is extracted from a letter addressed to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1801, by a gentleman who, in company with a friend, appears to have bestowed considerable pains in the investigation of this subject.

"The principal remains of this Castle consist of nearly the whole circle of outward wall, eight rounders by which it was strengthened, and here and there the foundation of the inner walls, with the strong tower, or keep, almost entire, though more than 1300 years since it was erected. The Castle is of an irregular but rather oval form, and measures at the foot on the outside 700 feet in circumference, surrounded by a fosse still forty feet deep from the foot of the walls, full of tall ash and elm trees.

"The entrance was on the north side by a draw-

bridge, the masonry whereof still remains; but now the fosse is here entirely filled with rubbish, forming a highway across. A covered way, ten feet wide, was formed by two walls brought to the edge of the drawbridge; that on the left is thirty feet long, and joins one of the rounders; the other winds to the right for 100 feet, where this covered way opens into the court or Castle yard, and then runs on as a main wall to the keep. Where the covered way terminates, are the remains of a portal; its architecture and fragments of steps pronounce it to have been the entrance to some buildings, the ruins and foundation of which appear contiguous to it, and to the whole of the north and east wall, which were probably for the purposes of lodging the officers and servants of the governor or proprietor of the Castle, for store-houses, and other necessary offices. On each side of the tower there are steps reaching to the top of the walls. Through the bottom of the wall is a break, which, from the symmetry of a remaining stone, perhaps was a loop-hole or sally-port; it must, however, have been but small, being in its present ruined state only six feet square. The greater part of the south-west wall is sunk with two of the four rounders by which it was strengthened; and, from its reclining posture, it is conjectured it was undermined: one of the rounders particularly is sunk so low, that it is overgrown by the grass which surrounded it.

"The keep is a noble round tower strengthened by six large square buttresses running from the bottom

to the top, at equal distances; eighteen feet from the ground, both the tower and buttresses expand, sloping gradually to the width of four feet, so as to give greater strength to the base. The buttresses are not an exact square, but lessen gradually as they project from the tower. This tower is at the south-east end of the Castle, two-thirds of it being within the walls which lean against it; the rest is itself an outward wall. The door of entrance fronts the south-west, and is twenty-four feet from the ground, ascended to by a flight of thirty-two steps about five feet broad, the masonry of which is different from that of the tower; wherefore Pennant concludes there was formerly a drawbridge from some wall to this entrance; but these steps are a more modern work than the tower; the rest of the Castle is also; because the remaining ruins and steps are evidently the same work, both, indeed, different from the tower, which is highly finished, the stones being much larger, and more closely and regularly arranged than those of the surrounding ruins. We would not pretend to differ with a man of Pennant's fame, but that it is clear he made a very superficial survey of the place; he states only four rounders, and eight are visible. The present wall opposite the door is at too great a distance for any kind of drawbridge from it, and no appearance or likelihood of any intermediate wall, or any holes, or place about the door, necessary for the fastenings, &c. requisite for a drawbridge: in the inside are recesses for massy bars; but it is observable, that neither machicola-

tions, or portcullis, nor the mode of securing loopholes, seem to have been known by those who built this tower. On a level with this door is a floor on which we enter through the wall, which here is fifteen feet thick, and at each buttress twenty-three feet; it seems to have been but one apartment, is circular (as is also the whole inside of the tower), and twenty-two feet in diameter; the wall quite plain, and without any aperture whatever except the entrance. In the centre of the floor is a round hole resembling the mouth of a well; it is an entrance to a lower apartment of the same dimensions with that which we are now speaking of. Here again Pennant is in an error, when he says this dungeon is of a *vast* depth, and at the bottom a draw-well; for it has, time out of mind with the oldest inhabitant of the village, been so full of rubbish, by the falling in of the upper floors and top of the tower, as to be but eight feet deep, nor is there any tradition of a well; but tradition says, from its bottom was a subterraneous passage out of the Castle. There have been two other floors, the first obtained by a flight of twenty-five stone stairs from the entrance passage, lighted by two loopholes. At this room the wall is thirteen feet and a half thick, the floor entirely fallen away; the fire-place is extremely noble, ornamented by a triple pillar on each side, with carved capitals, supporting a chimney-piece twelve feet long, now naturally ornamented with a profusion of the plant pellitory. Opposite is a large arched window, ascended to by three bold steps; it has a stone seat sixteen

inches high on all three sides; near the fire-place is a niche in the wall with a trough, perhaps for the purposes of ablution; in another place is a door to a closet. Opposite the entrance is a staircase door to the apartment above, ascended to by thirty-four steps and the light of two loop-holes. This room has a fire-place supported by pillars, though not so grand as the former; also, a niche and trough in the wall, the niche differing from that below, by being arched in the resemblance of a crown; also an arched window with steps and stone seats; the wall here only twelve feet thick.

"Those who visit the top of this tower are obliged to walk half round it from one staircase door to another, on a ledge which formerly supported the floor, scarcely nine inches broad, covered with weeds, and always moist and slippery; by the assistance of nails driven in the wall to hold by, it is not, however, so extremely dangerous to walk round the ledge of the first apartment; but at the second ledge, forty feet above the floor, in the middle of which the dark dungeon at that height is conspicuously dreadful it is almost impracticable for grown people, and not many, perhaps, have ventured farther than the top of the second staircase. An enthusiastical love of antique curiosities, however emboldened me to attempt it, followed by a friend, and highly gratified we were on gaining a door opposite the fire-place; here we found a small room decorated in the Gothic manner. It is of an hexagonal form, and contained in the wall and one of the buttresses,

in length twelve feet, breadth at each end six feet, and between the two middle pillars eight feet; it is arched, and ornamented with two cross arches supported on six pillars, one at each angle; on the two middle ones rests also a fifth arch, curiously carved, rendering the space more uniform. In the centre of each cross arch is a circular key-stone, but not both alike. Opposite the door is a large loophole, height six feet; the outside is but six inches wide, the inside thirty inches, the wall five feet thick; the triangular pieces on the arch surrounding it have been ornamented with various carvings, now much defaced. Against the wall under this window appears to have been some fixture. A circular aperture pierces each side of the buttress, thirty inches diameter on the inside, diminishing outwards to about twenty inches; the outward stone forms a quatrefoil; round the outside of each are eleven balls at regular distances. In this room are two niches opposite each other, about a foot and half square, the top cut in the resemblance of a crown; one of them has a circle of small squares resembling diamonds round it, probably the addition of a later date; no trough or cavity in the bottom of either, but a small hole penetrates downwards in the wall at the back of each. The certain antiquity of this chamber, and the idea that here perhaps our warlike ancestors had offered up their prayers, or buckled on their armour, or taken their repose, filled us with a pleasing awe and veneration, that was almost heightened to superstition by a charming sound, like an

Æolian harp, which we both distinctly heard at several intervals, unable to conjecture how it was occasioned. On the left of the entrance is a door to a small closet in the wall six feet square, seven feet high, quite plain except a niche, neither trough nor hole; the floor on a level with the former. Encouraged by this reward of our boldness, we proceeded on the narrowest and most dangerous part of the ledge to the next staircase door; on the left of which is a winding passage to a sink: the loophole by which it was lighted is broken away, perhaps, by cannon, being towards a commanding hill; many other fractures appearing only on this side of the tower, give some weight to this conjecture. Twenty-five stone stairs carry us to the present top of the tower: the buttresses rise several feet higher; on one of them appear steps, in three others is a large arched alcove; in the fifth is a round place exactly resembling an oven, five or six feet in diameter and height, the mouth two feet square; it is on a level with the passage, which seems to have run round the tower. Projecting stones for supporting a floor still appear; the wall ten feet and a half thick, diminishing eighteen inches at every floor. We here discovered from whence proceeded the sweet sounds heard in the Gothic chamber. The height of the three rooms is fifty-two feet. The remains of each buttress is eighty-six feet high, the main tower eight feet less. The mortar consists of lime, sand, small shells, and charcoal."

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Part of Landaff Cathedral Glamorganshire.

Published for the Proprietors Wm. Clarke Bond Street, March 1.1807.

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West front of Landaff Cathedral, Glamorganshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street March 1.1809.

View in Dove Dale, Derbyshire.

Cross of the Black Friars Hereford.

Haddon Hall, Derbyshire.

Hales Owen Shropshire.

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Remains of Ultra-Cava, Albion's Paraphrase.

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Neath Castle Glamorganshire.

Published for the Proprietor by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. March 1807.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE ancient city of Llandaff is at present only a small straggling village of contemptible cottages. It however still retains evident marks of its former consequence. A church is said to have been here from the first planting of Christianity in Britain, and the Gospel was preached at Llandaff as early as A. D. 186; but it was not till about the beginning of the sixth century that it rose to the jurisdiction of a bishop. Attempts have been made by historians to preserve the names of the bishops of this see, though with indifferent success; for until about the latter end of the ninth century these accounts are said to be very incorrect. Its first bishops were Dubritius, Teilcian, and Odoceus, who were all canonized. This church was possessed of very liberal endowments, but was deprived of the greater part shortly after the Conquest; at which time the first edifice was demolished. The present fabric, which was built by bishop Urban in the year 1107, measures, according to Grose, two hundred and sixty-three feet and a half in length from east to west; the distance from the west door to the choir is one hundred and ten feet, from the entrance into the choir to the altar seventy-five feet, and from thence to the Virgin Mary's chapel

sixty-five feet; the breadth of the body is sixty-five feet, and the height from the floor to the centre of the roof one hundred and nineteen feet. Here is neither cross-aisle, middle tower, nor steeple. This Church appears to have been a magnificent structure. Some of the door-cases are ornamented with handsome Norman mouldings: others, particularly on the north and south sides, are elegant specimens of the ancient English architecture. There are two towers still standing at the west end of the Cathedral; one of which, much lower than the other, appears of later date than the body, and is said to have been erected by Jasper Tudor, earl of Bedford, in the reign of Henry V. This end of the building serves for the chief entrance into a part lately repaired at a vast expense. This appears like a new building within the walls of the old one. No attention has been paid to the style of the original edifice, so that there is a strange mixture of discordant architecture—Venetian windows, Ionic pillars, fanciful friezes, and varied architraves; while the noble arches and ivy-clad towers of the ancient Cathedral proudly overlook this petty innovation, with a silent, but forcible air of deserted grandeur. Among other absurdities resulting from this species of reparation, it has been remarked, that the Christian altar is here raised under the portico of the Heathen temple.

The window of the west front is of fine lancet-work, above which is the statue of Henry I. and over the beautiful arched entrance is another of St. Dubritius.

Within are several monuments of the bishops, and under a window is one which merits particular attention: it represents an emaciated corpse wrapped in a winding-sheet; the appearance of death, brought on by a long and wasting sickness, is here admirably delineated. There are two others in alabaster of the family of Mathews, finely executed, supposed to be the workmanship of Cellini, or some other famous Italian artist.

The diocese is governed by a bishop, who is also dean, the archdeacon, who is sub-dean, and twelve prebendaries, with two vicars choral. The choral service has been discontinued for some years, and the revenue very properly applied to prevent dilapidations. Mr. Evans, in his Tour through South Wales, observes, that "the attention which is paid to the neatness of the building, and the decorum observable in the performance of divine service (which is alternately in English and Welsh), do credit to the officiating clergy; and furnish an example worthy not of commendation only but of imitation."

Near the Cathedral stood the bishop's castle, the gate-house of which and a few fragments of the walls are still to be seen,

——the rude remains
Of high antiquity, from waste escap'd
Of envious time, and violence of war;
For war there once, so tells th' historic page,
Led desolation's steps.

The castle was demolished by Owen Glendour in the reign of Henry IV. This ferocious character, from the rank of a private gentleman, raised himself to the sovereignty of the principality. He was brought up at the inns of court, London, and on retiring to his estate at Glendowrdwy, he engaged in a suit at law with the lord Grey of Ruthin for a supposed trespass upon his lands; which suit having lost, he thereat conceived so high a resentment against the whole English nation, that he resolved upon raising a rebellion to resist the authority of the king. He found it no difficult matter to induce the Welsh, who ever since the reign of Edward I. had been subject to the English, to take up arms, and favoured by the distraction of the times, the king being then engaged in a war with the Scots, he persuaded his countrymen entirely to throw off their allegiance to England, and acknowledge him as their sovereign. From thenceforward Glendour styled himself prince of Wales. His first enterprise was directed against his former opponent the lord Grey, whom he made his prisoner, and afterwards compelled him to marry his daughter on promise of giving him his liberty, which promise he did not fulfil. Encouraged by his success, he ventured to march his forces into Herefordshire, where he was met and encountered by Edward Mortimer, earl of March, whom he also defeated and made prisoner; and having ravaged all the country west of the Severn, carried off a considerable booty.

HALES OWEN ABBEY,

SHROPSHIRE.

This was a monastery of the order of Præmonstratenses. The manor and advowson of the church of Hales, or Hales Owen, was given by king John, in 1215, to Peter de Rupibus, for the erection of a religious house upon the site, which was soon accomplished. Henry III. confirmed the grant; and Roger, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the year 1248, appropriated the church of Walshall to the Abbey after the death of Vincent, then rector of the church, saving out of the same a vicarage of thirteen marks, to be assigned to a vicar, with all obventions.

In the year 1270, Godfrey, bishop of Worcester, confirmed a settlement between the abbot and the perpetual vicar of the parish-church, viz. That the vicar should have and receive from the abbot ten marks yearly, a house, with outhouses, orchard, garden, and vesture of the church-yard, and that the canons should find another priest to be under the vicar, and to bear all ordinary and extraordinary charges.

Joan de Botetourt, widow of Thomas Botetourt, and one of the sisters and coheiresses of John de Someri, baron Dudley, gave the manor of Worvely, or Wely, in the

county of Worcester, to the canons of this house, to found certain chantries, and perform some alms-deeds, according to the tenour of an indenture made between her and the abbot. She died soon after. Her son and heir, John de Botetourt, inheriting her pious disposition as well as her estate, gave the advowsons of the churches of Clent and Rowley, with their chapels, to the canons. John de Hampton also gave some lands to this house. Wolstan, bishop of Worcester appropriated the church, &c. of Rowley, with the usual reservations to the vicar, and the tithes of calves and lambs, and all small tithes (except the lands belonging to the monastery), mortuaries, the herbage and trees of the church-yard, and all the altarage.

Sir Hugh Burnell, governor of Bridgenorth castle, and one of the favourites of Richard II. by his testament, dated October 2, 1417, in the fifth year of Henry V. bequeathed his body to be buried in the choir of the Abbey, under a fair tomb of alabaster (which he had before prepared) near the body of Joyce his wife; appointing his funeral "to be honourably solemnized, his debts paid, his servants rewarded, &c."

The Monastery at its dissolution was valued, according to Dugdale, at £280 : 13 : 2½ *per annum*; according to Speed, at £337 : 15 : 6¼ *per annum*.

HALES OWEN,

SHROPSHIRE,

Is one of those isolated districts which, in the division of the kingdom, was appended, for some reason not now discoverable, to a distant county; and though surrounded by Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, is placed in the county of Salop, from which it is distant nearly thirty miles.

It is situated on the river Stour, a branch of which rises in this parish, and lies eastward of Stourbridge, at the distance of 118 miles from London.

The market is held on Monday, and there are here two annual fairs. The public buildings are the church, which is a stately edifice, a free-school, and a workhouse. The principal manufacture is the making of nails.

Near Hales Owen was formerly a Roman station, and several antiquities have been dug up in the neighbourhood.

The principal attraction to this town is its vicinity to the LEASOWES.

The rural simplicity of the Leasowes is captivating: it is celebrated for being formerly the retreat of the admired SHENSTONE; and it has for ever established his pretensions to taste and judgment. "It is a perfect picture of his mind," says Mr. Wheatly, on Gardening.

" simple, elegant, and amiable; and will always suggest a doubt whether the spot inspired his verse, or whether, in the scenes which he formed, he only realized the pastoral images which abound in his songs."

These plantations have been so variously and so generally detailed, that we shall only notice Shenstone's own description:

——Calm delight,
Verdant vales and fountains bright;
Trees that nod on sloping hills,
Caves that echo tinkling rills.

The view from the seat inscribed DIVINA GLORIA RURIS, is extremely fine: the front, occupied by the stately woodland of the Leasowes; the Clent hills, the spire of Hales Owen church, the obelisk in Hagley park; a variegated contrast of villages, gentlemen's seats, windmills, woods, and hillocks, fill up the centre of the landscape. The prospect is further extended to the Clee hills, twenty-five miles distant, and the Wrekin, thirty miles; and at the utmost verge of the horizon, the almost imperceptible view of the sullen mountains of Wales at the distance of seventy miles, bounds a scene the most beautiful that can be conceived.

A large embankment to form the bed of a navigable canal has lately been thrown up near Hales Owen, which effectually deprives the Leasowes of one of its most admired prospects.

HADDON HALL,

DERBYSHIRE,

Is situated about two miles south of Bakewell, on a bold eminence, rising on the east side of the river Wye, and overlooks the vale which bears its name.

It is a venerable mansion belonging to the duke of Rutland; and though uninhabited, and in very indifferent repair, contains many desiderata for the antiquary. The approach at a distance is very grand and impressive, and assumes all the requisites of baronial dignity. The most ancient part is the tower over the gateway, probably built about the knightly reign of Edward III. The chapel seems of the date of Henry VI. and the gallery that of the reign of Elizabeth. The whole fabric abounds in armorial bearings of the Vernons impaled with those of other families. In the chapel windows are some good remains of painted glass, and the date 1427.

The manor of Haddon, after the Conquest, became the property of the family of Avenell, the coheiresses of which married into the families of Vernon and Basset, in the reign of Richard I. The latter continued to enjoy a moiety of the estate till the reign of Edward III. Hence by another marriage it passed to the family of Franceys, which assumed the name of Vernon; and ultimately, the

whole estate became the possession of sir Richard Vernon in the reign of Henry VI. His son, sir Henry Vernon, was governor to prince Arthur, son to Henry VII.; and sir George Vernon, the last male heir of the family, was so distinguished for his hospitality, that he was denominated "the King of the Peak."

On his death, during the reign of queen Elizabeth, he left two daughters, the eldest of whom married sir Thomas Stanley, second son of Edward, the third earl of Derby. Dorothy, the youngest, married sir John Manners, knight, second son of Thomas, first earl of Rutland of that name. By her, this and all the other estates in the county of Derby belonging to her came to her husband, and have regularly descended to the present noble possessor.

The Hall continued to be the residence of the family till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was quitted for Belvoir castle.

It appears, that "in the time of the residence of the duke of Rutland in the reign of queen Anne, seven score servants were maintained within the mansion, and the true style of old English hospitality was maintained during the twelve days after Christmas.

NEATH CASTLE,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS ancient structure was part of the domains of Jestyn ap Gwrgunt, lord of Morgannive or Glamorgan. This chieftain having joined three other chiefs in a rebellion against Rhys ap Tewdwr, prince of South Wales, A. D. 1090, promised that, to make the union more binding, Einion one of the chiefs should marry Jestyn's daughter, provided he procured assistance from the Normans in prosecuting treason against prince Rhys.

Robert Fitzhammon, a near relation to the king of England, and a baron of the realm, was applied to, and he selected twelve of his adherents to undertake the enterprise. They and their army, in 1091, invaded South Wales, and laid the country waste in a merciless manner. Rhys, at this time ninety years of age, met the assailants upon the Black Mountain near Brecknock, and was slain in battle.

The treason having been so far fortunate, Jestyn kept his engagements with the Normans, but neglected to fulfil the pledge he had given to his fellow-traitor Einion, grew insolent in his prosperity, and treated his ally with disdain and derision.

Einion resenting a conduct so faithless and ungrateful, posted after the Normans, and arrived at the sea-shore when

they had already embarked. He waved his mantle as a signal, which they perceiving, immediately returned; and on inquiring the cause of such an extraordinary invitation, received from Einion an account of his usage. He informed them at the same time that an easy conquest might be made of the country, as the neighbouring Welsh princes too much despised Jestyn's treachery to offer him any assistance. The Normans perceiving a prospect of obtaining a fertile country with facility, readily engaged in Einion's views; suddenly invaded, and easily dispossessed Jestyn of his territory.

Fitzhammon then parcelled out the domain, reserving to himself the principal parts and the seigniority of the whole: he then gave the rest of the province, to be held as fiefs under him, to the twelve knights who shared in the adventure; leaving the rough and barren mountains to the share of Einion. In this manner were the lords marchers established in Wales; possessing in all cases, except the power of granting pardons for treason, the rights of royalty.

The lordship and castle of Neath was allotted to Richard de Granville, brother to Fitzhammon, who founded Neath abbey; and from whom descended the noble families of Granville earls of Bath, Grenville marquis of Buckingham, and lord Grenville.

Very little remains of this ancient baronial residence except the wall, the picturesque situation of which renders it an object worthy the observation of the traveller and the painter.

THE CROSS OF THE BLACK FRIARS,

HEREFORD.

On the north side of the city of Hereford are the remains of the house of the Black Friars, which was erected in the reign of Edward III. who himself was present at the dedication of the church, together with his son Edward the Black Prince, several archbishops, and great numbers of the nobility and gentry.

This Friary became exceedingly flourishing in a very short period; and many persons of distinction were buried here. On the dissolution, the site and buildings were bestowed on John Scudamore of Wilton, and William Wygmore of Shodden, esqs.; but in the reign of Elizabeth this place became the property of the Coningsby family, from whom the estate has descended to the present earl of Essex.

The principal remains of this establishment are some offices in a ruinous state, and the cross or stone pulpit, which we have represented. This is a hexagon open on each side, and surrounded by a flight of six steps decreasing in length as they ascend. In the centre is a base of the same figure, with two arches on each side supporting the shaft of the cross. A number of ramifications from the shaft form the groining of the roof: passing through which

it appears above in a very ruinous state. The upper part is embattled, and each angle supported by a buttress. This pulpit was most probably surrounded by cloisters, where the people might, under cover, attend to the sermons delivered from it; as the Black Friars were extremely popular, and greatly affected preaching to the multitude from these kind of erections.

In the year 1614, sir Thomas Coningsby, near the site of this Friary, and evidently with part of its materials erected an hospital for the reception of the "disabled soldier and the superannuated faithful servant." This edifice was built in the form of a quadrangle, and consisted of twelve apartments, a chapel, hall, and other necessary conveniences.

DOVE-DALE,

DERBYSHIRE.

DOVE-DALE is a deep and romantic chasm, through which the river Dove winds its perturbed and devious course, rolling over the solid basements of tremendous rocks, whose rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance, distinguishes the scenery of this valley from perhaps every other in the kingdom. Mr. Brayley, in his Beauties of England and Wales, has given a very animated and accurate description of this place.

"On entering the Dale the mind regards it as a sequestered solitude, where Contemplation might take her seat, and extend her musings through the wide range of existence, neither interrupted by jarring sounds nor distracted by discordant images. As the road proceeds, however, the scenery becomes too romantic and impressive, from its singularity, to permit the attention to engage itself on other objects. The valley contracts; and on each side, rocks of gray limestone, abrupt and vast, rear their grotesque forms, covered with moss, lichens, yew-trees, and mountain-ash. A narrow and broken path winds along the margin of the river, which in some parts so nearly fills the bosom of the Dale, that even the foot passenger cannot pursue his cautious way without the hazard of being precipitated from the slip-

pery crags into the stream. The length of the Dale is rather more than two miles; but the views are more limited from the sinuosity of its course, and its projecting precipices, which in some places seem to fold into each other, and preclude every appearance of further access. On the right, or Derbyshire border, the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the left or Staffordshire side, where they are partially covered with a fine hanging wood, which, from its various combinations with the surrounding objects, presents a succession of beautifully picturesque and romantic views. About a mile from the entrance is a vast mural mass of detached rock, which extends along the edge of the precipice. On the right, nearly half way up the side of the Dale, is a magnificent natural arch, called Reynard's Hole. Its shape nearly approaches to the sharply pointed Gothic: its height is about forty feet, and its width eighteen." The View annexed is taken near the southern extremity of the Dale. "The same variety of wild and romantic scenery that distinguishes this part, accompanies it to its northern termination, where two vast rocks, rising abruptly to the right and left of the river, form the jaws or portals of this wonderful valley, which now drops at once the grand and picturesque; its bottom gradually widening into an undulating flat, and its rocks sinking into round stony hills, with a craggy fragment occasionally peeping out after the chain is discontinued. Near this extremity of the Dale is another large cavern, called the Fox Holes; and some others of inferior note may be found in different parts of this interesting chasm."

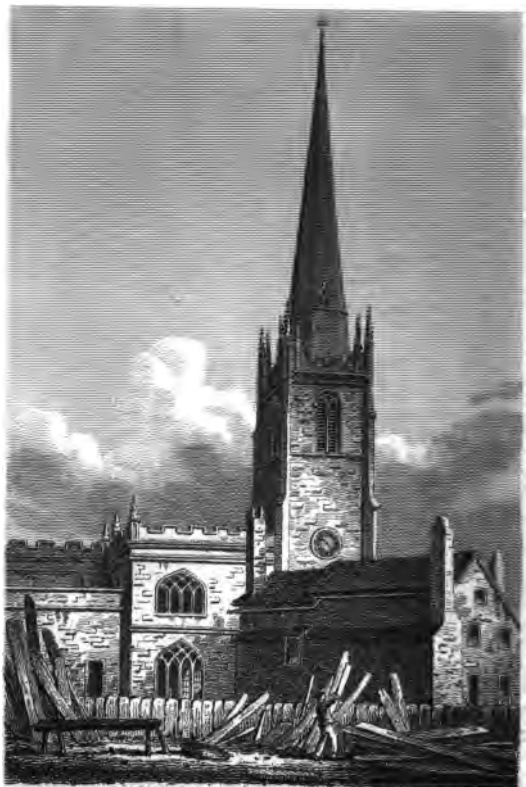
UNIV. OF MICH.

Aylesford. Kent.

The Friars, near Aylesford, Kent.

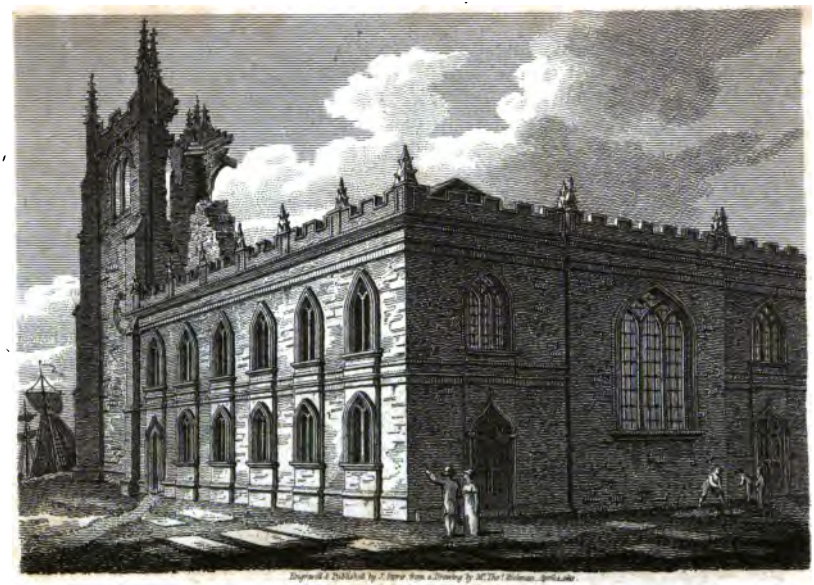
Aylesford. Kent.

The Friars, near Aylesford, Kent.



St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool.

UNIV. OF MICH.



St. Nicholas Church. Liverpool. after the fall of the Spire.

Engraved & Published by J. Jones, from a Drawing by Miss H. L. L. Horton, April 1, 1811.

Front of the Shrine of St. Ethelbert, Hereford.

Engraved & Published by J. Storer, from a drawing by Miss H. J. A. Horton, Ap.l 1.1813.

Shrine of St. Ethelbert Hereford.

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,

LIVERPOOL.

THE Church of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, usually called the old church, stands near the shore of the river Mersey, at the north-west angle of the old part of the town. This was originally a chapel of ease to Walton, out of which parish, which was very extensive, that of Liverpool was taken in the year 1699, and this Church then became parochial. At what period a chapel was first built at this place is now, perhaps, impossible to decide; but as the situation is near three miles from the parish church of Walton, it was undoubtedly early; and the present edifice, or at least the tower of it, seems to have been erected about the time of Edward III.; but the various reparations of the Church have left none of its ancient character. Since the accident, which is hereafter described, the tower has been taken down, and amongst the rubbish placed under the additions of the year 1774, which, in digging a foundation for a new tower, was recently laid open, there are several fragments of the piers of the building and their capitals, just enough together with the appearance of the church in some old views, to justify a supposition that the body of the church was rebuilt in the latter part of the fif-

teenth century. These fragments are now destroyed, so that every vestige of the original structure is done away.

We now come to notice more particularly the awful catastrophe above adverted to—the fall of the tower, and its fatal effects.

"On the 11th of February 1810, a few minutes before divine service usually begins, and just as the officiating clergyman was entering the Church, the key-stone of the tower gave way, and the north-east corner, comprising the north and east wall, with the whole of the spire, came down, and, with a tremendous crash, broke through the roof, along the centre aisle, till it reached near to the communion rails, and in its fall carrying with it the whole peal of six bells, the west gallery, the organ, and clergyman's reading-desk, totally demolishing them, and such seats as it came in contact with. Not more than from fifteen to twenty adult persons were in the Church at the time, and of these the greater part were unhurt; but the children of the charity school, who are marched in procession somewhat earlier than the time of service, had partly entered; the boys following last, all escaped; but a number of the girls, who were either within the porch, or proceeding up the aisle, were overwhelmed in an instant beneath the pile of ruin—the crash of the steeple, and the piercing shrieks of terror which instantly issued from persons in the Church, and the spectators in the churchyard, immediately brought a large concourse of people

to the spot, who did not cease to make unabated efforts to rescue the unfortunate victims, till all the bodies were removed, notwithstanding the tottering appearance of the remaining part of the tower and roof of the Church, which momentarily menaced a second fall. Many instances of hair-breadth deliverance occurred; all the ringers escaped, excepting one, who was caught in the ruins, and yet was extricated alive. The alarm, it is said, first was given to the ringers by a stone falling upon the fifth bell, which prevented its swing; the man ran out, and immediately the bells, beams, &c. fell to the bottom of the tower; and their preservation would have been impossible, had not the belfry been on the ground floor. The rev. R. Roughedge, the rector, owes his safety to the circumstance of his entering the Church at an unaccustomed door: the rev. L. Pughe, the officiating minister, was prevented from going in by the children of the school, who were pressing forward. The teacher, who was killed, had just separated the children to afford him a passage, when a person exclaimed, For God's sake, come back; he stepped back, and beheld the spire sinking, and the whole fell in. We shall relate another instance, almost miraculous; a person named Martin was seated in his pew; the surrounding seats were dashed to pieces, and heaped with ruins; but he came out unhurt. Twenty-seven bodies have been taken from the ruins; and twenty-two were either killed, or shortly after expired—this number, if we consider the peril, may be

called comparatively small; but in the eye of humanity awfully great."

It is worthy of notice, that one of the ringers had laid down his watch on a tablet which projected round the interior of the tower, and a bell fell directly over it; upon its removal some weeks afterwards the watch was found undamaged.

On the 25th September 1811, the first stone of the new tower (to be erected from the designs of Mr. Harrison, of Chester), was laid by James Drinkwater, esq. mayor; Thomas Case and W. Nicholson, esqrs. bailiffs. The administration of these gentlmenen will be memorable from their having laid the first stone of two ecclesiastical edifices—this tower, and the new church of St. Luke, at the top of Bold Street; and still more so from their eminent attention to the duties of their offices, and the accomplishment of that important work to the town of Liverpool, the removal of the prisoners from the loathsome dungeon of the old goal in Water Street to the commodious new prison in Great Howard Street, which was effected, after many years delay, through their spirited efforts, and unwearied personal attention.

SHRINE OF ST. ETHELBERT,

HEREFORD.

ETHELBERT, king of the East Angles, was murdered in the year 792, by Offa, king of the Mercians, whose ambition to join the kingdom of East Anglia to his own, induced him to commit this act of barbarity in unison with the basest treachery. The young prince Ethelbert designing to marry, came to the court of Offa, and demanded his daughter Adelfrida. He was received at first with great marks of affection and esteem; but these flattering appearances were of short duration. Offa, as it is said, by the instigation of his queen, was persuaded to break the most sacred laws of honour and hospitality, by the murder of his guest—immediately after which, he marched an army into East Anglia, and united it, without opposition, to Mercia. Offa was afterwards seized with such tormenting remorse on account of this horrid fact, that he resolved upon a journey to Rome to procure a pardon from the pope: this was easily obtained, upon his promise of being liberal to the churches and monasteries. Among other imposts attendant upon the monarch's engagement was, an annual tax of one penny upon every family in his dominions, for the support of a college of English students at Rome, founded by Ina,

king of the West Saxons. This tax, in process of time, became very burdensome to England, under the title of Peter's Pence; and the popes, pretending it was a tribute that the English paid to St. Peter and his successors, continued the exaction till the abrogating times of Henry VIII.

The curious and very beautiful relic of antiquity which commemorates the assassination above recorded, is formed of oak, very thick and strong, covered with plates of copper, beautifully enamelled in different colours, and handsomely gilt. It is seven inches long, three inches and three eighths broad, and eight inches and a quarter high. The sloping part, or roof of the Shrine, measures three inches in height; the front pannel five inches. It is almost universally regarded as a religious memorial of the death or martyrdom of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles; which took place at Sutton's Walls, near Hereford.

The figures on the principal side of the pyx, have a clear reference to a transaction of this nature; the attitudes of the assassins (cautiously advancing on tiptoe, and pointing silently to their victim, whilst one is in the act of striking off his head), sufficiently mark them as such; the martyr, surprized at his devotions, seems in the act of springing up to meet the hand, which, from the cloud, appears outstretched to receive him. It has been suggested, that this device might relate to some priest or bishop, assassinated during the celebration of

mass; but as mass is not usually celebrated with the head covered, and as the cross on the table is a simple cross, and not a crucifix, which last is generally used in public mass, it appears much more probable that the murder was committed during an act of private devotion; and the dress and crown of the martyr, rather denote a prince, than either priest or bishop.

The design on the upper part, or roof of the shrine, still has a relation to the martyrdom. We there see a sort of bier, on which is extended what we may suppose the body of the martyr; two men are employed in raising it from the ground: it is surrounded by figures, probably intended to represent angels, two of which are scattering incense, and two others, standing behind the bier, seem to point to Heaven. One of them bears a tablet, on which is an inscription.

The figures at each end of the Shrine may, perhaps, represent St. Ethelbert after his beatification; at least the glory round the head would lead one to suppose it; as none of the figures on the front, the assassins, the murdered prince, and the bearers of the bier, have any thing of the sort.

The colours of the enamel are three shades of blue; a green, red, yellow, and white—the figures are gilt; those in the front have the heads in relief.

The back of the Shrine is covered with a Mosaic pattern, of four pointed leaves repeated within square compartments. The back pannel opens downwards, as a

door, and fastens with a lock; on the inside is a plank of wood, on which is painted a red cross, the usual sign of a relic: the plank is much stained with a dark liquid, supposed to have been the blood of the martyr.

This pyx used formerly to stand on the high altar of Hereford cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Ethelbert. At present it is in the possession of the rev. Mr. Russell, one of the canons of the cathedral; and by his permission, the two Drawings were taken—for which, and the foregoing description, we are indebted to Miss H. S. A. Horton, daughter of sir Watts Horton, bart.

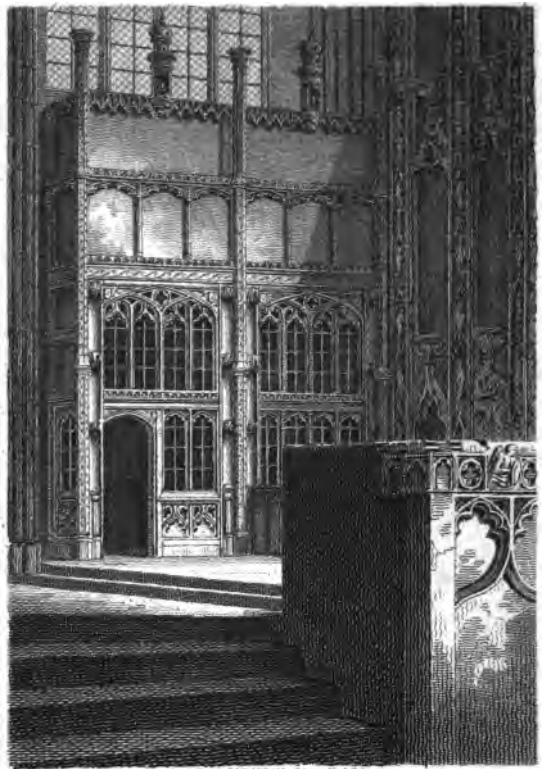
Shrewsbury Castle.

Ancient Knife Handle.

Engraved & Published by J. Storer, from a Drawing by the Rev.d J. Duke, Newcastle

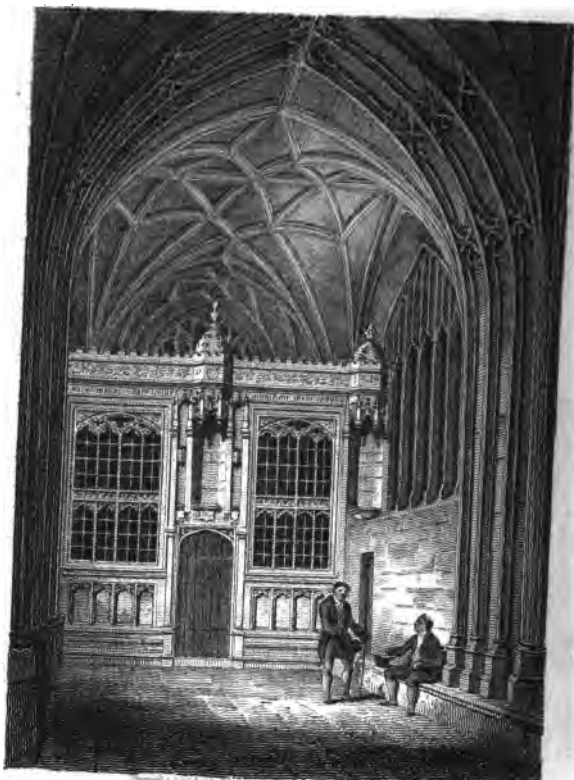
East View of Christchurch, Hants.

Pulpit of the Nave Christchurch



Countess of Salisbury's Chapel Christchurch.

UNIV. OF CALIF.



Drapers Chapel. Christchurch.

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North Entrance to Christchurch.

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CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM PRIORY,

HAMPSHIRE.

THERE was at Christchurch a house of secular canons of the order of St. Augustine, as early as the year of our Lord 636; but by whom, or at what particular time it was founded, is not now known. In the reign of William Rufus we are informed, that the number of canons was twenty-four, of whom the head canon was denominated senior. Towards the latter end of the reign of king Stephen, it having become customary with the patrons of these conventual societies, to change the easy rule of secular canons for the more rigid discipline of regular ones; Baldwin de Redvers, the then patron of Christchurch, adopted the general practice; and, in the middle of the twelfth century, introduced into the monastery of Christchurch a certain number of *canons regular* of the order of St. Augustine, and placed them under the government of a prior; permitting, at the same time, the secular canons to continue in the society until their respective deaths, though in a state of subordination to the new comers. The church which before was dedicated to the Holy Trinity was now dedicated to Christ.

William Rufus had given this monastery to Ralph Flambard, who subsequently was bishop of Durham; and,

under his superintendance, the whole of the buildings were rased to the ground; and others, of a more magnificent description, erected on their site. Several parts of the present Church are no doubt the remains of this work, particularly the immense piers of the nave; some of the exterior parts of the northern and southern transcepts; and nearly the whole lower part of the south wall of the Church, extending from what is called the lead-house, at the western extremity to the southern transcept.

Subsequently to the time of Flambard, this Church appears to have undergone innumerable alterations; the consequence of which has been, that it affords specimens of almost all the various stiles of ecclesiastical architecture which have been in use from that period until the dissolution.

The plan of the present building gives a nave, with a tower at the western extremity; north and south aisles; north and south transcepts; choir, with north and south aisles; and lady chapel at the eastern extremity. There is a crypt under each transcept, and another under the high altar. The whole exterior length of the Church is about 311 feet; the width of the nave is twenty-seven feet; the interior length of the Church, at the transcepts, about 110 feet; and the height of the tower 120 feet.

In our account of this magnificent edifice it is necessary to state, that until about the end of the year 1809, nearly all the finest parts of the interior were concealed by innumerable coats of whitewash, and even of plaster;

and that many of them were sadly defaced. Heaps of rubbish had accumulated to a great depth in several places, but more particularly in the southern transcept; and in the two oratories, at the east side of the northern transcept, several of the windows were blocked np, some with lath and plaster, and others even with stone and brick. The upper part of the fine old font lay broken at the foot of one of the piers on the south side of the nave; and a modern font, singular only for the rudeness and inelegance of its form, had been erected in its place. The hatched work over the arches of the nave had been plastered up with a trowel; and a lath and plaster partition was placed so far forward, across the front of the arches immediately above this, as wholly to conceal the shaft of the centre pillar of each. The stone screen, which separates the nave from the choir, had all its lower parts concealed by a range of pews, nearly eight feet in height, which had been formed against it. The noble and almost unrivalled screen at the high altar was painted in oil, the figures and other prominent parts white, and the back of the niches and all the retired parts *dark blue*. The altar rail was a dark red balustrade of the rudest workmanship. The stalls of the choir were almost white with age. The elegant chapel of Caen stone, at the end of the south aisle of the choir, erected by John Draper, the last prior, had all its beauty hidden by whitewash, which in some of the angles was nearly half an inch in thickness; and the

chapel of Our Lady, behind the high altar, was in a most deplorable state.

At the suggestion and by the exertions of the rev. Mr. Bingley, the curate of Christchurch, a subscription, which in the whole has amounted to about £250, was begun for the purpose of getting rid of these and numerous other defects, and of restoring the Church to, at least something like, its pristine state. Under his superintendance and direction, the whole of the plaster and whitewash have been cleansed from the walls; the defective parts mended; the rubbish and filth entirely removed; seven of the windows opened and re-glazed; the ancient font restored; the partitions across the first story of arches in the nave removed back to the distance of about three feet; the pews in front of the screen taken down, and others erected in place of them, but in such a situation as to leave a free passage next the screen about seven feet in width. The altar screen has been entirely cleansed and coloured in distemper to imitate stone. The altar railing has been taken away and a new one placed in its stead. The stalls of the choir have been cleansed and oiled so as to restore them nearly to their original appearance; and numerous other judicious improvements have been effected.

Of the windows which have been opened, one is shewn in our View of the northern entrance to the Church, and another in that of the countess of Salisbury's chapel: the latter is the large window over the chapel. In this

view is also to be seen the extremity of the new altar railings. The font is represented in our View of the nave; and, in the same View, the effect of removing the before-mentioned lath-plaster partition is likewise observable. The engraving of Draper's chapel will shew, on a small scale, how much has been done towards the restoration of the whole of this highly-interesting fabric, by cleansing it from whitewash and plaster.

The two transcepts which, formerly, were receptacles only for rubbish, are now filled with pews.

On entering the Church by the great northern porch we pass through the splendid door-way represented in the title page to this volume. Standing in the north aisle, at the distance of about four feet from the door, we made our drawing of the nave, which, in this part, is entirely free from pews. The massive piers of the nave, with the story of circular, and upper story of pointed arches, give to the building a singularly grand effect. A narrow gallery extends along all the upper parts of the Church, from the transcepts to the western extremity. The font is octagonal; and has, at the alternate angles, the initials I. D. and H. R. It was no doubt formed in the time of John Draper (the first of that name), who was prior of Christchurch in the beginning of the reign of king Henry VII. The screen separating the nave from the choir, and on which the organ was placed about twenty years ago, has been of very elegant workmanship. It contains twelve niches for statues,

each niche supported by three short columns placed in a triangle, the capitals of which, enriched with foliage, are all different.

On the east side of the northern transcept there are two oratories that contain some very interesting remains of ancient architecture.

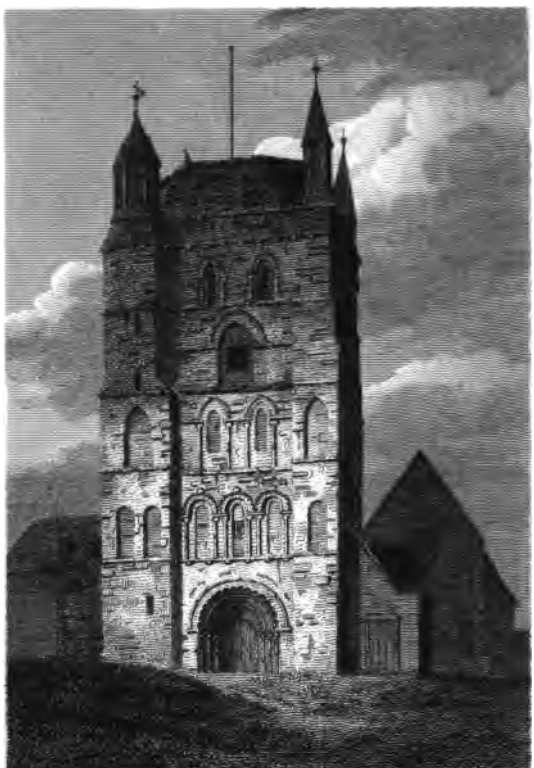
The choir is a work of great magnificence; the altar screen and the countess of Salisbury's chapel, on the north side of the communion rails, constitute its most important features. The former, the production of the fourteenth century, is thirty-three feet in height, and twenty-one feet in width. It is entirely of stone, and contains several figures as large as life, and betwixt forty and fifty others of smaller size.

Lady Salisbury's chapel contains, particularly in its interior, an infinity of the most exquisite and elaborate workmanship. It was founded by Margaret de la Pole, countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded, on a suspicion of treason, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. The tragical fate of this lady was occasioned by the imprudence of her son, cardinal Pole; who, while resident at Rome, was engaged in the publication of numerous satires against Henry VIII. on account of his alterations in religion. This incensed the king so highly, that he made all the family and friends of the cardinal feel the effects of his displeasure; accordingly he procured the attainder of the countess for holding a correspondence with her son. This however was not done without great

opposition in the parliament; many contended, that the condemning of persons without hearing their defence was a breach of the most sacred and unalterable rules of justice. The opposition was so great, that it was found necessary to appeal to the judges for their decision in the case, who, being artfully dealt with by the minister Cromwell, declared, that the parliament being the supreme court of the realm, from which there could be no appeal, no man as a right to dispute the validity of their sentences, of what nature soever they might be. This report being made to the parliament, the countess was condemned by a sentence which established a precedent the most pernicious that had ever been seen in England.

Besides the countess of Salisbury's chapel, there are three others still left in the church of Christchurch, and in an excellent state of preservation. One of these, at the eastern extremity of the south aisle of the choir, was built in 1529, by John Draper, the last prior. The stone, of which this chapel is constructed, is similar to that of the chapel of the countess of Salisbury; and its ornamental part are likewise very highly finished. The tombstone of this prior was discovered by Mr. Bingley, on removing some of the pews in the nave, not far from the entrance into the choir. In the month of February, 1811, the grave was opened, in the presence of the churchwardens. The body had been interred in a thick wooden coffin, which was nearly crumbled to dust; the skeleton was perfect, and had, evidently, not been dis-

turbed. The teeth however were much decayed. After placing the head in the same position in which it was found, the grave was again closed, and the stone put over it as before. The inscription is in Gothic characters round the edge of the stone. " ✠ IUMBA JOHIS DRAPER: VICESSIMI SEXTI PRIORIS HUIUS ECCLESIE: QUI OBIIT XXIX° DIE MESIS SEPTIS ANNO DNI: MILL°. CCCCCLII° CUIUS ANIME PROPITIETUR DEUS. AMEN."



Engraved & Published by J. Greig, May 1, 1811, from a Sketch, by J. Hawkesworth.

New Romney Church, Kent.

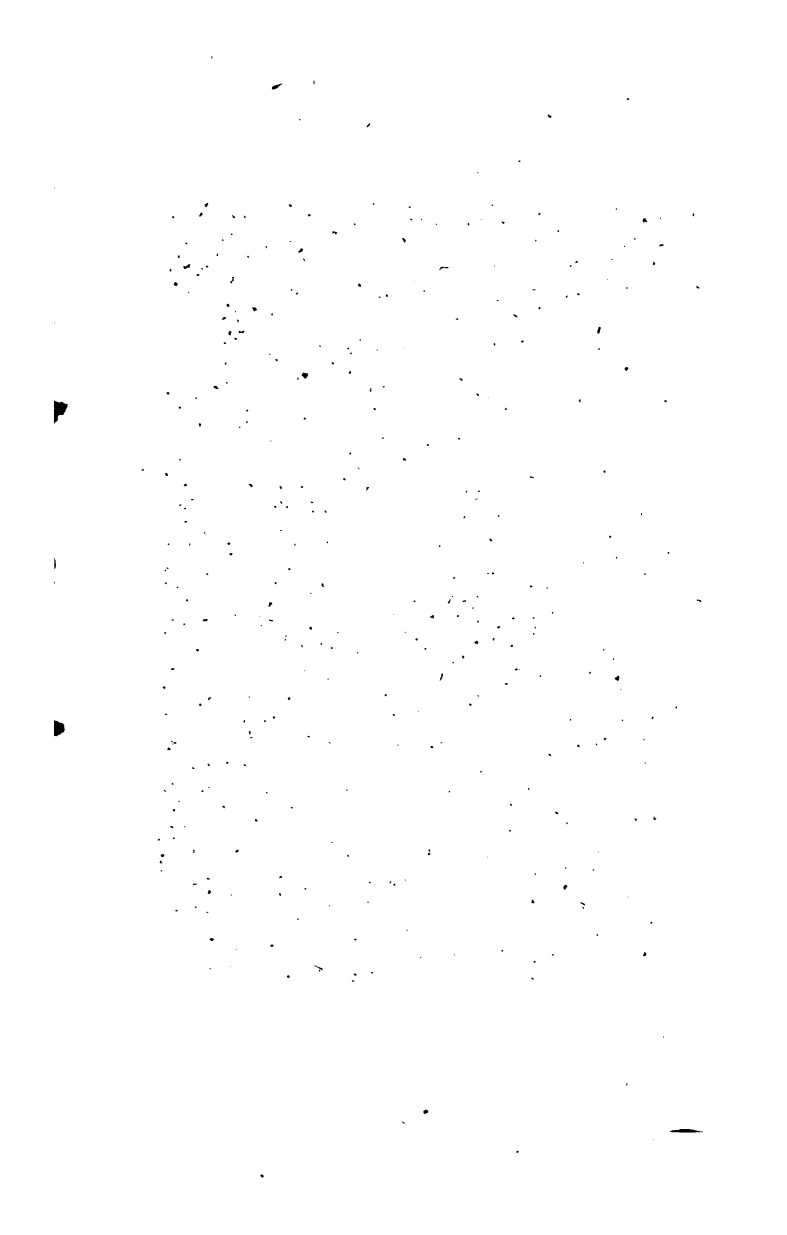
UNIV.

Engraved & Published May 1. 1811. by J. Greig, from a Drawing by H. Powell

Stone Cross, Clearwell, Gloucestershire.

Engraved & Published May 1. 1811. by J. Greig, from a Drawing by H. Powell.

Stone Cross, Clearwell, Gloucestershire.



Engraved & Published by J. Greig. May 1.1811. from a Drawing by T. White.

Part of the White-friars, Coventry.

Engrav'd & Publish'd by J. Greig Magazin from a Drawing by T. White.

Part of the Cloisters White friars Coventry.

UNIV. OF H.

WHITBY ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

In the year 655 Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, having invaded Northumberland with a great army, Oswy, the king of that district, endeavoured, by large offers, to prevail on him to withdraw his forces; but finding both entreaties and offers equally ineffectual, and that he must have recourse to arms for his relief, he, according to the superstition of those times, endeavoured to secure the divine assistance by the promise of religious foundations if he came off victorious, and under that condition made a vow, that his daughter should dedicate herself to the service of God by a life of celibacy, and that he would moreover give twelve of his mansions for the erection of monasteries. This done, he engaged and defeated the pagan army, although greatly his superior in numbers, and their king Penda was slain in the battle. Oswy, in order to fulfil his vow, placed his daughter Ethelfleda, scarcely a year old, as a nun in the monastery called Hertescie, of which St. Hilda was then abbess, who having procured ten hides of land in the place called Straeneschalch, built there a monastery for both men and women, which was dedicated to St. Peter, and governed by an abbess: this place was afterwards

called Whitby. It was greatly enriched by the donations of Ethelfleda.

Burton, in his account of this monastery, says, "The building was began in 657 for men and women of the Benedictine order, and though really founded and dedicated to St. Peter, and endowed by king Oswy, yet the honour is generally given to St. Hilda, who became the first abbess thereof, and is generally called St. Hilda's, after her.

This monastery continued in a flourishing state till about the year 867, when a party of Danes under Ingua and Hubba landed at Dunesley bay, two miles westward of this place, and encamped on an eminence on the east side thereof, still called Raven's Hill; this name it is supposed to have obtained from the figure of that bird being worked on the Danish ensign, which was there displayed. They plundered and laid waste the country, and entirely destroyed this monastery, which remained in ruins many years, and was, in the reign of William the Conqueror, refounded by William de Percy.

In the progress of this Work there will be given several more views of these interesting remains, and the descriptive matter continued.

ROMNEY CHURCH,

KENT.

THE Church at Romney is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a very curious tower at the west end, mostly of Norman architecture, as is also the chief part of the nave and aisles. The entrance doorway of the tower is a deeply-recessed arch, with diversified mouldings, greatly injured by plaster and whitewash: the arch is supported by three colomns on each side, having capitals ornamented with foliage; over the arch are three long windows with simicircular heads, supported by pilasters and small columns; the windows above these are pointed. A range of small heads has been continued round the upper part of the tower, and others appear in different places. The angles of the tower are terminated by pinnacles, which all differ from each other: on the top of the tower are the remains of an octagonal spire, that once crowned this fabric.

The whole eastern part of the Church is in the pointed style; the east window is very large, and handsomely ramified: the ceiling of the chancel is painted in compartments.

The Church was formerly appropriated to the Abbey

of Pontiniac, in France, the convent of which founded a small priory or cell here, subordinate to their own house. This was probably made denizen on the dissolution of alien priories, as it is recorded to have been granted by Henry VI. in his seventeenth year, to the college of All Souls, in Oxford, at the instance of archbishop Chicheley; but it has since been alienated.

Romney, or New Romney, is a borough by prescription; but the inhabitants were incorporated in the reign of Edward III. The corporation at present consists of a mayor, nine jurats, and eleven commoners or freemen, in whom is vested the right of sending two barons to parliament.

STONE CROSS AT CLEARWELL,

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

CLOWERWALL, anciently called Wellington, and afterwards Clear-Well, from the clear spring arising in this tithing, is a long, straggling village, situated six miles from Monmouth, and about twenty-one from Glocester. In going direct through the village the Cross particularly attracts the notice of travellers. The erect stone which crowns it was, till within a very few years, much higher, but was unfortunately broke by placing a large bough on the top, on the 1st of May. This Cross is elevated by five tiers of stone steps; it is of a square form, and has a slender pillar at each corner, unornamented, but elegant; between each pillar is a recess, having trefoil heads; above them formerly arose the shaft. But little notice is taken of this Cross in history; it is supposed to have been monumental.

The neighbourhood abounds in coal, iron, and is also famous for its quarry-stone. On the right is the entrance to the noble seat of C. Edwin, esq. (the top of which appears in the distance in the annexed View) a strong, well-built, and capacious mansion, and has much the appearance of a castle; it contained many pictures, the most valuable of which have been removed to Dun-

raven castle by Mr. Wyndham, the son of the above-named gentleman.

This house was built by the father of Mr. Edwin. It formerly belonged to the family of sir John Joyce, afterwards to the Grinders, then to the Baynhams, next to the Throgmortons, and has since descended to the very respectable family of the Wyndhams, in whose possession it still remains. The park was formerly well stocked with deer: the scenery around is very delightful, and truly picturesque.

Not far from Clearwell is Coleford, where traces of Claud Offa, or king Offa's dyke, are still visible. Coleford is a chapelry to Newland, which is a pleasant village, forming an irregular square round the church, and inhabited by many respectable families.

THE WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY, AT COVENTRY,

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the south part of the city of Coventry stood the Friars Carmelites, commonly called the White Friars; the first institution of which order, as many authors affirm, was Elias, the prophet of Mount Carmel, in Syria, where living a retired life in the service of God, he gave example to many devout men, to repair thither for solitude: these being disposed over the whole mountain in private cells, were at length by Almeric, bishop of Antioch, reduced into one convent, at which time they elected out of themselves a superior, and first began the foundation of a monastery, where the chapel of the Blessed Virgin stood. But this origin of the institution of Carmelites, or White Friars, is much disputed: other writers affirm that it began not until the time of pope Alexander III. about the year 1170; nor till the time of Innocent III. nearly forty years after Alexander's death, had they any direct institution or order, which was first dictated to them by Albert, bishop of Jerusalem, out of St. Basil's rule; he gave them a party-coloured mantle of white and red, which was afterwards altered by Honori-

ces III. who, instead of the party colour, appointed that it should be all white, calling the convent of these friars on Mount Carmel the family of the Blessed Virgin.

This order appears first to have been introduced into England by sir John de Versey, of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in the year 1250. On his return from the Holy Land he built for them a monastery at Holme, in Northumberland, then a desert place, and reported not to have been unlike Mount Carmel; but they obtained no footing in Coventry until 1342, in the reign of Edward III. when sir John Poultney, knt. four times lord mayor of London, erected this house for them, whose arms, cut in stone, are still to be found in the remains of the ancient buildings belonging to his establishment. As these friars lived entirely on the charity of the good and the devout, their Monastery was not endowed with lands, &c.; but it appears that they were not very poor, for so high an opinion had the strictness of their rules and the austerity of their lives obtained, that there were few persons of quality or great property who, in their bequests, did not remember them.

In the reign of Henry V. licence was granted to one William Borener to give them a piece of ground lying in Coventry, containing 141 feet in length and forty-five in depth, for the enlargement of their habitation, in consideration whereof they were to celebrate the anniversary of John Percy and Alice his wife, deceased.

Shortly after the founding of this religious house, one William, a friar belonging to it, became very famous for his learning, and wrote many works; he was commonly styled William of Coventry. Balaeus mentions him with great honour, and enumerates his literary productions.

In the twenty-second year of Henry VII. died sir Thomas Poultney, of Misterton, in the county of Leicester, knt. he was the lineal heir of the above-named sir John; by his testament he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chancel of the church of this Monastery, appointing that at his funeral twenty-four torches, each having his arms upon them, should be borne by twenty-four poor men, every one having a gown given them, with the libberd's head behind and before.

Upon the survey taken in the time of Henry VIII. it was found that there were certain burgages in Coventry belonging to these friars, which yielded £3:6:8 *per annum* rent, and that the oblations in the chapel of Our Lady did, one year with another, amount to £5:18 *per annum*, in total £9:4:8; out of the burgages was paid yearly 20*s.* unto Mereton's chantry, in the church of St. Michael, in Coventry, and to the heirs of Robert Norwood, 2*s. per annum*, as a rent for the land upon which their church was built, with money for murage annually, and other payments, amounting in all to 31*s.*; the clear value of all that belonged to them was only £7:13:8 *per*

annum. The dissolution of this Monastery did not take place until the thirtieth of Henry VIII. when all the poor mendicants followed the example of the greater monasteries in making surrender of their houses.

After the thirtieth of Henry VIII. this house, with all that belonged to it, excepting the rent of 20*s*. *per annum* due to Mereton's chantry before mentioned, was, by the king's letters patent, dated the 27th of August, in his thirty-eighth year, granted to sir Ralph Sadlier, knt. and his heirs, to hold in burgage. Sir Ralph sold it to John Hales, who converted the monastic buildings into an habitation for himself: in his last will and testament, dated the 17th of December, in the fifteenth year of the reign of Elizabeth, he appointed it to be sold by the title of Hale's Place, alias White Friars, in Coventry. "This was that John," says Dugdale, "whom the learned Leland called Hales with the club foot, which lameness and deformity was occasioned (as I have heard) by a wound with a dagger, that casually in running fell forth from the sheath into the dirt, so that as he stepped forward the sole of his foot did hit upon the point thereof." He died the 5th of January, in the year 1572: he was buried in the church of St. Peter, in Broad Street, London. His epitaph is to be found in Stow's Survey. But notwithstanding this will it was not sold; for John Hales, esq. descended from Christopher, his eldest brother, enjoyed it, and left it to his son Christopher Hales,

esq. whose son sir John Hales, knt. and bart. left issue sir Christopher Hales, bart. who died a batchelor about the year 1717, and sir Edward, who, upon his brother's death, procured an act of Parliament for the sale of it, in order to discharge sir Christopher's debts. It was purchased by John, duke of Montague, who in 1722 conveyed it to Samuel Hill, esq. of Shenston park, in the county of Staffordshire, whose family enjoys the lands; but the mansion was sold to two tradesmen of Coventry, and has been used for the purposes of a manufactory.

The church belonging to this Monastery was taken down in the reign of Elizabeth, and the materials used for erecting the house of a Mr. Edward Boughton, at Causton, in this county. Of the other buildings of this house many portions remain, but in a mutilated state; the most perfect are the cloisters, the kitchen, and the staircase, of which we have given distinct views: the other parts have been much altered for the purposes of the weaving manufactory. But still they serve as a guide to point out the form of the buildings.

In the kitchen there is a rude stone coffin, or sarcophagus, of great antiquity, without inscription, or any sort of ornamental sculpture; it was found within the cemetery, and is now devoted to purposes very different from that for which it was formed.

Every hour almost produces some fresh mutilations

in these buildings, and a few years may perhaps entirely sweep away the present relics of the White Friars' Monastry at Coventry.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

COVENTRY.

Thomas de Schynton, Nicholas Pake, William de Tuttebury, William de Overton, clerk, Peter Percy, Richard de Darkese, Simon Wareyn, John Vincent, and John de Pakynton, gave a fine to the king for license to found, in the seventeenth year of Edward III. a gild in Coventry, to the honour of St. Katharine; but this shortly after became united to those of the Holy Trinity, Our Lady, and St. John the Baptist—"Whereunto," says Dugdale, "belonged a fair and stately structure for their feasts and meetings, called St. Mary's Hall, situat opposit St. Michael's church on the south part, and built about the beginning of Henry VI.'s time, as may appear by the form of its fabric, and other testimonyes, the windows whereof are adorned with sundry beautiful portraitures and arms; that towards the north of several kings in their surcotes, whose names placed under them are as follows:—Rex Will. Conquestor, Rex Rich. Conquestor, Rex egreguis Henricus quintius, Rex magnanimus Henricus quartus, Constantius Anglicus, Imperator Christianissimus, Rex Anthurius conquesto inclitus, Rex illustris Henricus tertius, Rex Henricus sextus."

Besides these arms in the great window at the upper

end of the hall, are in other windows those of the city of Canterbury, Humphry, duke of Glocester, John, duke of Bedford, sir William Babington, &c. &c.

In the windows towards the east and west are the arms of divers eminent persons, who were admitted of these gilds, or the united fraternity. The mayor of Coventry the moment he quits that office, becomes, by right, the master of this gild, and at all public meetings sits next to the mayor. The oath which the master takes on coming into office is as follows:— "I shall be good and true to the brethren and sistun of the Trinity Gild, St. Mary, St. John, and St. Katharine of Coventre, and all lawfull points and ordinances of this place afore this time ordeyned, truly to keep to my power, and in especiall all the ordinances that been or shall be the generall days ordayned truly keep and observe. Also I shall truly receive and truly accompt, yield, as well of me receipts, as of all other things that longen to the master of this gild; and arrerage of my accompt, if any be, truly pay, or I depart from my accompt; and all other things truly doe that longen to the office of the said master: So help me God and All Saints. Also I shall once before Candlemas next coming, with six or four brethren of this Gild, oversee all the tenements of the same Gild."

The Trinity gild before mentioned, likewise held in St. Mary's Hall, was founded in the thirty-eighth year of Edward III. by Henry de Kele and Thomas Orme of

Coventry, who had leave granted them to purchase land in the liberty of Coventry of the yearly value of ten marks, for the maintenance of two priests to sing mass daily in Trinity church, for the good estate of the king and Philippa his consort, and their children, and after their deaths for the health of their souls; as also for the souls of all the brethren and sisters of the same, and their benefactors for ever. This gild being in the sixteenth year of Richard II. united to that of St. John the Baptist, was upon that conjunction, and ever afterwards, to bear the name of the Gild of the Holy Trinity, Our Lady, and St. John the Baptist, the fraternity thereof having licence granted to them then to purchase lands for the maintenance of nine priests, to sing mass daily in the chapel for the good estate of the king and queen, as also his uncles; and it soon began to be endowed with lands.

Upon the survey taken in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Henry VIII. it appears that Mr. Robert Glasmond, being then warden of these gilds, or college of Babbelake (for by this name it was then called), had £8 *per annum* stipend, and that there were seven priests more, which had £4:13:4 *per annum* each for their salaries; every priest had likewise a chamber within the precinct of the gild, with 4*s. per annum*.

Adjoining to the chapel there was a place built for including an anchorite, as appears from a Latin Testament still in existence.

St. Mary's Hall is a pleasing feature in Coventry.

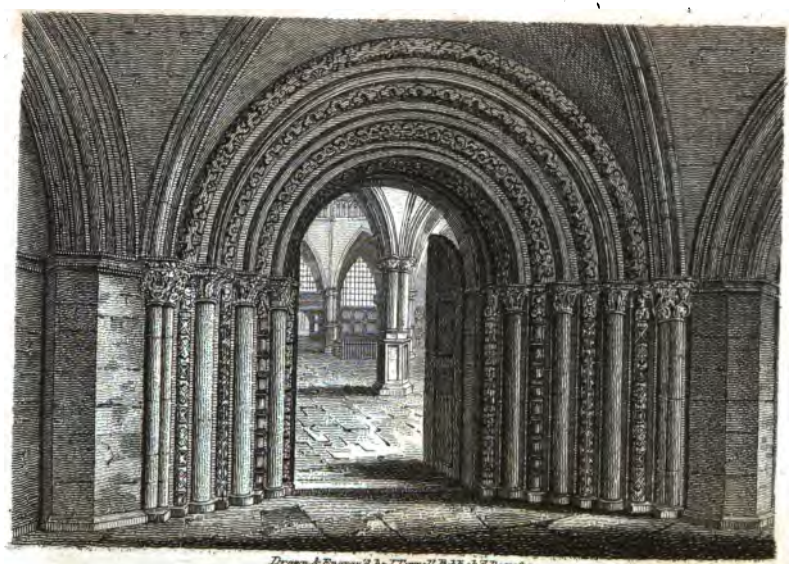
Its present appearance is very respectable: the great window facing the street is amazingly rich, and much pains is taken to preserve the memorials of former ages which adorn it; the painted glass is very carefully guarded, and the general good state of repair in which the whole is kept is highly creditable to the citizens of Coventry.

Drawn & Eng.d by S. Tyrrill. Published Decr. 1811.

The Temple Hall London.

Drawn & Eng.d by S. Tyrrell Publish.d Decr.

Part of the Temple Church, London.



Entrance to the Temple Church London.

Engraved & Pub.d by J. Whitt from a Drawing by J. Roe Esq.r May 1.1812.

Kenelworth Church Warwickshire.

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St. Bartholomews Hospital London.

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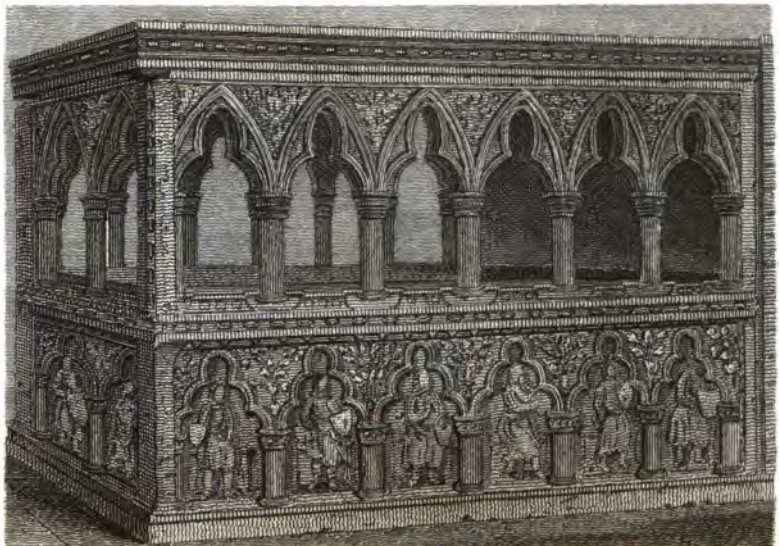


Drawn by Miss Horton Eng.d by J. Hawkins Publish.d Decr. 1810.

Monument of Bishop Cantilupe, Hereford.

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL,

LONDON.

THE principal and only building of importance in the Middle Temple is the great Hall, though it contains several courts or squares filled with very handsome chambers, besides gardens, a fountain, &c.

The chief entrance is by Middle Temple Lane, a long narrow street, which reaches to the water-side, and divides the two houses. It has a front in the manner of Inigo Jones of brick, ornamented with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, with a pediment, but is much too narrow, and being lofty wants proportion: the passage to which it leads also, although designed for carriages, is crowded, inconvenient, and mean.

This gateway was erected in place of one destroyed by a great fire, and which is reported to have been built by sir Amias Powlet, ancestor of the present earl Powlet, on a singular occasion. It seems sir Amias, about the year 1501, thought fit to put cardinal Wolsey, then parson of Lymington, into the stocks. This affront was not forgotten when the cardinal came into power; and in 1515, on account of that ancient grudge, he was sent for up to London, and commanded to await the favourite's orders. In consequence he lodged five or six years in this

gateway, which he rebuilt; and to pacify his eminence, he adorned the front with the cardinal's cap, badges, cognisance, and other devices, "in a very glorious manner."

The Middle Temple Hall is the largest and finest room of the kind in any of the inns of court, being one hundred feet long, including the passage, forty-four feet wide, and in height upwards of sixty feet. The roof is venerably constructed of timber, and the other decorations of the interior are in a style of correspondent grandeur.

MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH,

LONDON.

THE Temple Church is a very beautiful specimen of the early Gothic architecture: it has three aisles running east and west, and two cross aisles. The windows are lancet-shaped, very antique, and the western entrance, which answers to the nave in other churches, is a spacious round tower, in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre (a peculiarity which distinguishes all the churches of the knights templars). This is separated from the choir, not by close walls, but by a handsome screen, which, however, has the defect of obstructing the sight. It is supported by six pointed arches, each resting on four round pillars, bound together by a *fascia*. Above each arch is a window with a rounded top, with a gallery, and rich Saxon arches intersecting each other. Without side of the pillars is a considerable space preserving the circular form. On the lower part of the wall are small pilasters meeting in pointed arches at top, and over each pillar a grotesque head.

The choir is a large building of the square form, evidently erected at another time. The roof is supported by slight pillars of what is usually called Sussex marble; and the windows on each side, which are three in num-

ber, are adorned with small pillars of the same. On the outside is a buttress between each. The entire floor is of flags of black and white marble. The length of the choir is eighty-three feet, the breadth sixty, and the height thirty-four: it is unencumbered with galleries. The height of the inside of the tower is forty-eight feet, its diameter on the floor fifty-one, and the circumference 160.

The pillars of this tower (six in number) are wainscotted with oak to the height of eight feet, and some have monuments placed against them, which injures the uniformity of the plan. It is singular that the small pillars, and the heads which ornament them, are not of stone, but a composition resembling coarse mortar, which is very rotten, and from neglect and damp, threatens (unless repaired) a very speedy demolition.

The Temple Church is principally remarkable (excepting the fashion of the edifice itself, which has a very uncommon and noble aspect) for the tombs of eleven of the knights templars. Eight of these have the monumental effigies of armed knights; the rest are coped stones of grey marble.

The figures consist of two groups, out of which five are cross-legged; the remainder lie straight. Each group is environed by a spacious iron grate. In the first are four knights, each of them cross-legged, and three in complete mail, in plain helmets flatted at top, and with very long shields. One of these is known to have been

Geoffry de Magnaville, created earl of Essex in 1148: the other figures cannot be identified either in this or the second group; but three of them are conjectured by Camden to commemorate William, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219, and his sons, William and Gilbert, likewise earls of Pembroke and marshals of England. One of the stone coffins also, of a ridged shape, is supposed by the same antiquary to be the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III.

The dress and accoutrements of these knights are extremely singular: no two are alike, though all are armed in mail. Their position likewise is varied, and there is still sufficient expression in the faces to shew that personal resemblance was aimed at, and in some degree successfully. One figure is in a spirited attitude, drawing a broad dagger; one leg rests on the tail of a cockatrice, the other is in the action of being drawn up, with the head of the monster beneath. Another is bareheaded and bald, his legs armed, his hands mailed, his mantle long; and round his neck a cowl, as if, according to the common superstition of those days, he had desired to be buried in the dress of a monk, lest the evil spirit should take possession of his body. On his shield is a fleur-de-lys. The earl of Pembroke bears a lion on his shield, the arms of that great family. The helmets of all the knights are much alike, but two of them are mailed.

The Temple Church contains some few other ancient

monuments, chiefly to the memory of eminent lawyers, as Plowden, Selden, sir John Vaughan, &c. and one of a bishop in his episcopal dress, a mitre and a crosier, well executed in stone.

KENELWORTH CHURCH,

WARWICKSHIRE.

KENELWORTH is pleasantly situated within about five miles of Warwick, and is much resorted to by travellers on account of its ancient castle, which is now a picturesque pile of hoary ruin; it was principally built by Geoffry de Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. and has been, in former times, the scene of much contention and bloodshed, as well as splendour and festivity. Kenelworth is likewise famous for a priory founded by the same Geoffry de Clinton; nothing however remains of this establishment excepting a gateway: it was made an abbey some time previous to the dissolution.

On the road from Kenelworth to Warwick is Guy's Cliff, the seat of Greathead Bertie, esq. The venerable remains of Kenelworth castle and priory, Guy's Cliff, and the superb fortress of Warwick, form a most interesting group of antiquities; few spaces perhaps of so little compass can exhibit its equal.

Kenelworth Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is little noticed by historians, though probably of considerable antiquity; its construction is massive and plain, having a substantial spire; its west door is a circular arch, apparently of Norman workmanship; the windows contain

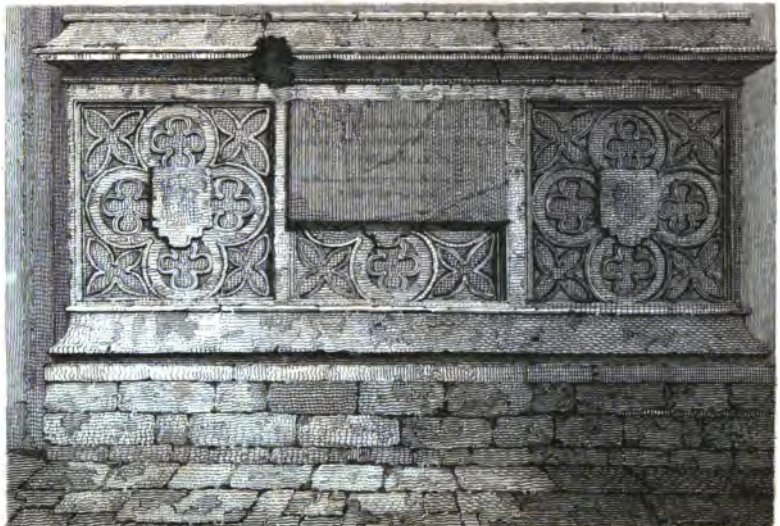
paintings of shields, variously charged. According to Dugdale, it appears that the vicarage of Kenelworth had, in the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII. only a yearly stipend of £6 : 13 : 4, paid by the prior and convent, but in the reign of James I. it was augmented by the lady Eliza Dudley, to £20 *per annum*.

Engrav'd & Publish'd by J. Greig. Octavius from a Painting by W. H. Hammer Esq.r

Whaddon Hall, Bucks.

Engrav'd & Publish'd by J. Greig, Oct. 12. 1822. from a drawing by I. T.

Holy Ghost Chapel. Basingstoke, Hampshire.



Engraved & Published by J. Greig Oct. 1. 1815. from a Sketch by F. W. L. Stockdale.

Monument in Penshurst Church Kent.

Engrav'd & Publish'd by J. Greig Oct. 1. 1811. from a Sketch by F. W. L. Stockdale.

Monument of Sir Stephen de Penchester, Penshurst Ch. Kent.

UNIV.

Engrav'd & Publish'd by J. Greig, Oct. 22 1822 from a Sketch by W. Varley.

Part of Truro Church, Cornwall.

Tomb of Jenkin Wyrhale Newland, Glocestershire.

MONUMENTS IN PENSHURST CHURCH,

KENT.

THE Church of Penshurst is a large and respectable edifice, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and consisting of a nave, aisles, transcept, chancel, &c. The sepulchral memorials are very numerous, and among them are various tombs and monuments of the Sidneys, most of whom and their alliances lie buried here.

The Monument on the north side of the chancel, which we have engraved, commemorates the family of William Darkenol, minister of the parish in 1596: the epitaph is in some degree obliterated; but it mentions his father and mother, and two sisters, and states that

> "The sonnes and daughters now spronge of this race,
> Are five score and od in every place."

The other subject represents a portion of the effigy of sir Stephen de Penchester, who was interred here, in the south chancel or chapel; the upper half of the figure is all that now remains. He appears to have a shield on his left arm, and his right hand is grasping the hilt of his sword. His head, encased in a hood of mail, is resting on a pillow; the tomb, excepting this portion, is totally destroyed.

Penshurst, the far-famed residence of the Sidneys

for two centuries, and still so of their descendant by the female line, John Shelley Sidney, esq. was the ancient seat of the Pencestres, or Penchesters, who were settled here in the Norman times, and one of whom was the above-named sir Stephen de Penchester, that "famous lord warden of the five ports, and constable of Dover castle," who flourished in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I.; he is described as "a very learned man, and ordered all the muniments, grants, &c. relating to Dover castle, to be written in a fair book, which he called Castelli Feodarium, and out of which Darell composed his history of that fortress." Dying without male issue, his estate was divided between his two daughters and coheiresses. Joan married Henry de Cobham of Roundal, in Shorn; and Alice matched to John de Columbers: the latter in right of his wife became possessed of this and some adjoining manors, which soon afterwards were conveyed to sir John de Polteney, or Poultney, who in the fifteenth year of Edward II. had license to embattle his mansion house at Penshurst. His widow re-marrying, conveyed these estates into the family of the Lovaines, with the consent of her first husband's immediate heirs; and they afterwards passed by an heiress to sir Philip St. Cleer, whose son sold them to the regent duke of Bedford. On his decease at Paris, in the fourteenth year of Henry VI. Penshurst and other manors descended to his next brother, Humphrey, the good duke of Glocester, after whose death in 1447, they descended to the

king, and were in the same year granted to the Staffords. On the attainder of Henry, duke of Buckingham, the possessions of this family fell to the crown, and Henry VIII. retained Penshurst in his own hands many years, and also enlarged the park. Edward VI. gave this manor and its appurtenances to sir Ralph Fane, who within two years was executed as an accomplice of the protector Somerset; soon after which the young king granted Penshurst and other neighbouring estates to sir William Sidney, one of the heroes of Flodden Field, who had been his tutor, chamberlain, and steward of his household from his birth to his coronation, and was lineally descended from sir William Sidney, knt. chamberlain to Henry II. with whom he came from Anjou. This gentlemen died the following year, anno 1553, at the age of seventy, and was succeeded by his son and heir sir Henry Sidney, a learned and an accomplished knight, who had been educated with Edward VI. The premature death of this youthful monarch, who expired in his arms, affected sir Henry with sincere grief, and he retired to Penshurst to indulge his melancholy. He died when lord president of the Welsh Marches, in the twenty-eighth year of Elizabeth, and his body was buried here by the queen's order with great solemnity, but his heart was interred at Ludlow, the seat of his government. He left sir Philip Sidney (styled the Incomparable by the writers of his age), two other sons, and a daughter named Mary, who became countess of Pembroke, whom her

brother sir Philip has celebrated in his Arcadia, and Ben Jonson immortalized by the beautiful lines inscribed on her tomb. It would be useless to attempt in the small space allotted for our descriptions, a biography of this truly great and virtuous man, sir Philip Sidney; he was born at Penshurst, on the 24th of November 1554, and at the battle of Zutphen, on the 22d of September 1576, he received a mortal wound, and died the 17th of October following. His body was brought to England in the beginning of November, and interred with great solemnity and military pomp in St. Paul's cathedral. His brilliant talents and extensive acquirements obtained him universal admiration. He was educated at Christ College, Oxford. His brother, sir Robert Sidney, succeeded him; he was an excellent soldier, and appears to have been a considerable statesman; he was first advanced to the rank of a baron by the title of lord Sidney, of Penshurst, and afterwards was created earl of Leicester; he died at Penshurst, in July 1626, at the age of sixty-three. His grandson was the famous Algernon Sidney, who was implicated in the Rye-house plot, and put to death in 1683.

Penshurst has frequently been the theme of the poet's lay; the remembrance of the illustrious persons who have resided here, and the venerable character of the place, having a strong tendency to excite those vivid emotions of melancholy feeling which form no inconsiderable portion of the imagery of the poet's day-dream.

TRURO CHURCH,

CORNWALL.

THIS Church is a spacious fabric of that elegant kind of architecture which flourished in England about the reign of Henry VII.: it consists of two aisles of equal size, and a smaller one, and has a modern steeple of very unharmonious proportions, which does not correspond with the body of the Church.

In the windows are several fragments of painted glass; and in one of them on the south side is the date 1518, the year when the Church was finished.

Truro, although of no very remote antiquity, may now be denominated the metropolis of Cornwall. Its central situation with respect to the commerce and chief products of the county, its improved and improving state, the regularity and handsome appearance of its buildings, its increased population, and the similarity of its local regulations to those of our principal cities, equally contribute to justify its title to pre-eminence. It is situated in a vale, at the conflux of the two small rivers Kerwyn and St. Allen, which direct their streams on each side of the town, and at the bottom unite with a branch of Falmouth harbour; at every spring tide they form a fine lake or body of water two miles in length,

and of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of 100 tons burthen. This advantage of situation has doubtless been a principal cause of its rapid progress.

The government of Truro is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twenty capital burgesses. The right of returning members to parliament is in these twenty-five persons only, though the number of inhabitants is upwards of 5000. On the election of a mayor, the town mace, by the custom of the borough, must be delivered to the lord of the manor, who retains it till he is paid sixpence for every house as an acknowledgement.

THE TOMB OF JENKIN WYRHALE, IN NEWLAND CHURCHYARD,

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

THIS Tomb appears to have been erected by king Henry VI. as a mark of his approbation of the faithful services of Jenkin Wyrhale, who held a respectable office in the forest of Dean, to which he was first appointed by Henry IV. The inscription on the tomb points out his office, and at the same time well describes his character:

" Here lies Jenkin Wyrhale, chief forester in fee,
A braver fellow never lived, nor will there ever be."

He was buried by his own desire at Newland, although his residence was in the parish of Bicknor, where he built a seat called Bicknor Court, and where the family still resides. The ancient house has been taken down and a more modern edifice erected in its place.

Newland is a pleasing village, forming an irregular square round the church, and inhabited by many respectable families. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious building, with a tower at the west end, neatly ornamented with pinnacles and open-work battlements. On the west side of the church is a grammar-school, founded in 1632 by Edward Bell, gent. with a house and

endowment for a master. Here is also an alm's-house, founded by the same gentleman, for eight poor people. The principal houses being detached and interspersed wich trees and gardens, gives this village an air of rural elegance but seldom seen. There are carried on at this place extensive iron and coal works, which give employment to several hundred persons. The inhabitants of this parish, as returned under the late act, amount to 2454, the number of houses to 522.

Gateway of Yarmouth, Norfolk.

North Gate, Yarmouth.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Clarke, Bond Street, Oct. 1807.

St. James's Chapel, Warwick.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Bond Street, Oxford.

West Gate Warwick.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street, Oct. 1, 1807.

UNIV. OF

Tynemouth Monastery, Northumberland

Published for the Proprietors by Wm Clarke, Bond Street, Oct. 1. 1807.

Pevensey Castle Sussex.

Published as the Proprietor

Basso Relievo on a Roman Brick at Cambridge.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, Bond Street, Oct. 1. 1807.

Part of Conway Castle, Caernarvonshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke Bond Street Oct. 1st 1807.

UNIV.

NORTH GATE, YARMOUTH,

NORFOLK.

In the year 1260 letters patent were granted by Henry III. enabling the burgesses of Yarmouth to enclose the town with a wall and moat, securing it against invasion by any foreign enemy, it being considered the key, or principal entrance, into the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Yet, notwithstanding the king's grant, the erection was for a long time delayed; and it does not appear that the walls were even begun in the reign of Henry III. nor afterwards, till about the thirteenth of Edward I. The town wall contained a compass of about 2238 yards, having originally ten gates and sixteen towers; of the gates only two remain. The one now under consideration, is traditionally reported to have been built by persons who had amassed large sums of money, by being employed in burying the dead during the time of the plague in 1349, which swept off the greater portion of the inhabitants of Yarmouth and the adjacent country. This Gate commands the entrance into the town from Norwich, and was chiefly constructed of flints squared; but the quoins, angles, and ornaments, are stone; in the upper parts some brick has been used: the whole is fixed by a hard cement, which may brave the tooth of time for ages to

come, if the modern rage for beautifying does not rob the place of this venerable barrier.

The Gate consists of a portal and postern, over which are rooms surmounted by an embattled parapet, flanked by two rectangular towers. This entrance is disfigured by a paltry building placed in front of the east tower, to the left of which is represented a part of the town wall, now falling into decay; beyond the wall is seen the parish church of St. Nicholas, the steeple of which was long famous as a direction to mariners, and particularly known to seamen from a deception of vision, arising from the peculiarity of its construction; for although it preserved a vertical position, yet taking it in every point of view, it had the appearance of standing awry. This spire, on a recent survey, was reported to be in such a state of decay, as to require its being taken down, and at the present time (1805) it has been replaced by a large mast and topmast, supported by shrouds from the angles of the tower, having a gaff, or boom, on which are occasionally displayed pendants and cork balls of about three feet diameter, the signals directed by government for giving notice to shipping of enemies' cruisers being on the coast.

SOUTH GATE, YARMOUTH,

NORFOLK.

THIS Gate is situated on the southern extreme of the quay, and is a single portal, over which is a room, flanked with two round towers: the materials are flints and bricks, strongly cemented. It presents rather an extraordinary sight, as the brick work forms an arrangement of parallelograms, the squares of which are filled up with flints, alternately covered with plaster, giving the whole a chequered appearance: it is greatly inferior in magnitude to the North Gate. On the top of the western tower is a telegraph, the head of a line of communication between Yarmouth and Norwich, erected and maintained at the expense of the merchants and traders of these places, for conveying speedy information respecting their affairs, and therefore denominated the Commercial Telegraph. On the left is seen part of the town wall, terminating in the river, which is the south line of the old fortification: on the other side of the wall is a very considerable dockyard adjoining to the quay. There is no road to any other place by this Gate: it opens a communication alone (over the denes, a tract of sand lying between the sea and the river) with the fort situated near the mouth of the Yar, about a mile further to

the south. In 1590, on the west side of the South Gate, a mound of earth, much higher than the town wall, was built by the inhabitants of Yarmouth, to command the river and the adjacent denes, of which there are some remains, though it has been greatly reduced.

Yarmouth quay is the largest in the British empire, being near three quarters of a mile in length, and from 150 to 200 feet in breadth, giving abundant accommodation to a very extensive trade carried on at this port. Near the north end of the quay is a noble drawbridge over the Yar. This is the London road by Bungay, Ipswich, Woodbridge, Colchester, and Chelmsford; and, with the North Gate, is the only avenue by which there is access from the country. Yarmouth being covered by the sea on the east, and by the river Yar on the west, is seated on a peninsula, whose isthmus is at or near the North Gate, from which the remains of the old wall extends westward to the river; it continues also from the North to the South Gate, forming the east boundary of the town running about half a mile distant from, and nearly parallel to the river. Through the wall are several of the ancient posterns, which though now destitute of their gates, might be quickly barricadoed on an emergency.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL AND WEST GATE,

WARWICK.

"THE church of St. James, being originally but a chapel, is erected over the western gate of the town, and is founded upon the solid native rock: the insertion of the building may be seen many feet above the surface. The chapel was given to the church of St. Mary by Roger, earl of Warwick, upon that church being made collegiate by him in the reign of Henry I. In the forty-first of Edward III. the presentation belonged to the dean and canons of St. Mary Magdalen; its yearly revenue was then no more than 20*s*. In the sixth year of Richard II. the advowson was given to the guild of St. George in Warwick. This fraternity, which had been established in the same year, was founded by virtue of a licence granted to Robert de Dynelay, William Russell, and Hugh Cooke, dated the 20th of April; they were further privileged to receive others who were of the borough into their society, and to build a chantry for two priests to sing mass every day in a chapel over the west gate, for the good estate of king Richard, and Ann his consort, and of his mother, also of Michael de la Poole, and all the brethren and sisters of the said guild during their

lives in this world, and for the everlasting happiness of their souls, as also for the souls of king Edward III. Edward, prince of Wales, the father of Richard II. and other the king's progenitors, and all the faithful departed. To this guild Thomas Beauchamp, then earl of Warwick, had licence to give the advowson of the church of St. James, situated over the gate. In the same year the brethren of this guild purchased two messuages, one toft, and a quarry, in Warwick, for the use thereof. The guild of the Holy Trinity became at length united to this of St. George, but the exact time of their conjunction is not known. Four priests belonging to these guilds sung masses, two of them at Our Lady's chapel in the collegiate church, the other two in the two chapels built over the gates of Warwick, one at St. Peter's in the east, the other at St. James's on the west, having their college, or mansion, on the north side of the chapel of St. James. After the dissolution the college was granted to sir Nicholas Lestrange, knight, and his heirs, by king Edward VI. on the 23d of July, in the fourth year of his reign. From him it became the property of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, who, in the twenty-eighth of Elizabeth, made it an hospital for twelve men, besides a master; these were to be impotent persons not having more than £5 a year of their own, and such as either had been, or should be, maimed in the wars of Elizabeth, her heirs, and successors, particularly under the command of the said earl, his heirs, and successors, or had been

servants or tenants to him or his heirs, and born in the county of Warwick or Glocester, or have dwelt there for five years before; and in case there were none such hurt in the wars, then other poor men of Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon, and divers other places, should be recommended by the minister and churchwardens where they had their abode last: these men were to have liveries, viz. gowns of blue cloth, with a ragged staff embroidered on the left sleeve, and not to go into the town without them."

Besides this hospital of the earl of Leicester's foundation, there is another without the West Gate, in part of the buildings some time belonging to the guild, wherein are eight poor women, who have 34*s.* 8*d.* payable amongst them by even portions, once per quarter, out of sir Thomas Puckering's estate; which women do also receive clothing for two years in December from the bailiff of Warwick and minister of St. Mary's, provided for them out of the sum of £8 *per annum*, payable out of sir Thomas Puckering's estate for that purpose.

The West Gate is an edifice of considerable antiquity, having a beautiful groined stone roof; its west front is extremely plain. Adjoining to the Gate, on the east side, are the foundation arches of St. James's Chapel.

Warwick, by a succinct review of its history, appears to be a place of great antiquity. It is delightfully situated on the north banks of the river Avon, upon a rocky ascent on every side; the soil is remarkably dry

and fertile; rich pastures extend themselves on the southern side, and the north is defended by lofty groves. It has been conjectured, that on account of the pleasing peculiarities of this place, the Britons had here a very early settlement. Its origin is imputed to Guthline, or by some called Kimbelline, one of the British kings, whose reign was contemporary with the birth of Christ. Guiderius, his son and successor, greatly enlarged it, and granted it many privileges. It was afterwards nearly destroyed by the Picts and Scots, and lay in a state of ruin and desolation, till it was rebuilt by the famous Caractacus.

It is at this time a handsome town, remarkable for the cleanliness of its appearance, its healthy situation, and the respectability of the greater portion of its inhabitants.

BASSO-RELIEVO ON A ROMAN BRICK,

AT

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. E. W. Brayley, whose talent for researches of this nature is too well known to need any eulogium from us, has obligingly communicated the subjoined remarks upon this curious antique:

"The *Roman City* or *Station* at Cambridge stood on the north-west side of the river Cam, and occupied about thirty acres of ground of an irregular figure. The ramparts are yet discoverable in several places, but the surrounding ditches are almost obliterated, excepting at the northern extremity, where they skirt the bastions made in Cromwell's time. That part of the Roman agger, which is included in the garden of Magdalen college, is in very excellent preservation, and has been converted into a fine terrace for the exercise of the fellows. The county gaol, which stands upon the site of the Norman castle, the two churches of St. Giles and St. Peter, and most of the buildings that form the north-west corner of the present town, are included within the space occupied by the ancient works.

"Numerous Roman coins, rings, pateræ, urns, &c. have been dug up here; and, according to the tradition which accompanies the subject of this article, the *Roman Brick*, that also must have been met with within this station; for it is stated to have been found among the ruins of a temple dedicated to Diana, on the foundations of which the present church of St. Peter is supposed to have been erected. The Brick itself, which is six inches long and four wide, is at this time incorporated in the wall of a dwelling-house opposite to the south side of the church, and it occupies a central position over the parlour window. The figures are raised between a quarter and half an inch, and have been surrounded by a projecting border, now mostly chipped or broken off, as may be seen by the Engraving.

BASSO-RELIEVO ON A ROMAN BRICK.

" Several years have elapsed since I was at Cambridge, and I cannot at this period undertake to say, whether the substance of which the Brick is made be the same as that employed in the composition of the Roman tile or not: if it be really of a kindred quality, this antique (for ancient it certainly is) must be regarded as a most valuable one. The immediate subject of the representation is very obvious; though the particular history it was intended to commemorate is probably beyond the reach of conjecture.

" The two men who form the middle figures of the group, and who are bound together with thongs, are evidently *British Captives*, wearing the Scotch Bonnet on their heads, the Scotch Plaid on their bodies, and the Scotch Philibeg for breeches. Those who have them in custody are as evidently *Roman Soldiers* acting in a military capacity, and leading the unfortunate captives either to execution or to prison. This is strikingly marked by the two foremost figures, the attitude of the Roman being expressive of the exertion of a strong degree of muscular force; whilst that of the prisoner, whom he is dragging along, exhibits a tardy and reluctant gait, mingled with an attempt to excite pity or commiseration, the *palms* of his hands being *both expanded*.

" In Horsley's ' *Britannia Romana*,' Scotland, No. III. is an engraving of a stone, representing three captives, all with their hands bound behind them, two with the Scotch dirk, and the third with the very bonnet which is so decidedly exhibited on the heads of the captives in the *Basso-Relievo*. Yet this sculpture is so very faint, and so very uncircumstantial, that though it has hitherto been considered as a valuable illustration of *British Weapons* and *British Dresses*, from the hands of the Romans, it must now be regarded as infinitely inferior to the representation before us. Besides its extreme rudeness, it has not the least intimation of the *plaided drapery* of the Britons, which is so particularly observable in the Roman Brick, and which is so particularly noticed by Dion Cassius, when he speaks of *Boadicea*'s dress on the memorable day when she harangued the confederated tribes. ' She wore,' he says, ' *παμ ποικιλον*,' a robe *marked with various colours*. It can hardly be affirmed, however, that the *plaided* drapery formed a distinctive feature of the British dress, as *stained garments* are mentioned by different writers as being in use among the Gauls and other barbarous nations."

TYNEMOUTH MONASTERY,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS monastery was founded by Oswald, king of Northumberland, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was several times plundered by the Danes—first towards the end of the eighth century; again by Hinguar and Hubba, in the reign of king Ethelred; and, lastly, in the reign of king Athelstan. The defenceless monks, on the descent of the hordes under Hinguar and Hubba, fled for safety to their church, which the merciless enemy set on fire and burnt to the ground, involving its hapless tenants in the conflagration. This fabric laid in ashes till the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Toston, earl of Northumberland, rebuilt and endowed it for black canons; it was dedicated to St. Mary and to St. Oswin, whose remains had been found under its ruins. From the time of its first foundation by king Oswald till the reign of William the Conqueror, this religious house preserved its independency. It was first made subject to Benedict Biscop's foundation at Girwy; next to bishop Carilepho's at Durham; and, lastly, to St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. The prior and canons of Tynemouth had twenty-seven villas in Northumberland belonging to them, with their royalties. They had also the lands of Royeley and De-

sum, with many other possessions, all of which were confirmed to them by royal charters.

The priory church appears by its ruins to have been a very magnificent structure. At the east end is an oratory in tolerable preservation, having its roof of stone entire, with many beautiful sculptures.

On the priory being converted into a fortress it was called Tynemouth Castle. The Scotch besieged and took it in 1644, during the disturbances in the reign of Charles I. The sum of £5000 was ordered by the parliament to repair this castle and other works at Newcastle. Colonel Henry Lilburne was made governor of it, who, with those under his command, afterwards declared for the king, on the report of which at Newcastle, sir Arthur Hazelrigge immediately marched against them with a body of forces; and wanting proper scaling ladders, they entered the port-holes of the castle in the face of the cannon, and after a smart engagement retook it. Colonel Lilburne and many others were slain, the rest received quarter.

The present church of Tynemouth stands rather more than a mile west from the priory; it was consecrated by bishop Cosins in the year 1668.

The manor of Tynemouth now belongs to his grace the duke of Northumberland.

PEVENSEY CASTLE,

SUSSEX.

PEVENSEY, though now a small village, was formerly of some note. Its Castle is of undoubted antiquity; and, from the great number of Roman bricks worked into its walls, is supposed to stand on the site of a still more ancient edifice.

At this place William the Conqueror made his debarkation; and about eight miles from hence was fought the decisive battle of Hastings. The town and castle of Pevensey was given by the Conqueror to Robert, earl of Morton in Normandy, his brother by the mother's side, who was created earl of Cornwall in the succeeding reign. He was succeeded in his possessions by William, earl of Morton and Cornwall, who, on being refused the earldom of Kent, entered into a rebellion; whereupon the king seized upon this town and castle, and gave them to Gilbert de Aquila, with all the land thereunto belonging. In the lifetime of his immediate successor, this town and castle reverted to the crown; and after divers changes they, by gift from king Henry II. became the property of Richard de Aquila, whose posterity enjoyed them quietly till the reign of Henry III. when Gilbert de Aquilla, by disorderly conduct, made himself obnox-

lous to the king, who seized upon all his estates. This honour, in the nineteenth year of his reign, the king granted to Gilbert Marshal, earl of Pembroke, during pleasure. In the twenty-fifth year of his reign he gave the honour to Peter de Savoy, uncle to his queen, and afterwards granted him the inheritance thereof, with the Castle and its appurtenances.

Before the reign of James I. this Castle was a part of the possessions of the dutchy of Lancaster; for James, by his letters patent under the seal of that dutchy, dated 18th of June, granted to Edward, earl of Dorset, the castle of Pevensey and portreve of Pevensey, to hold the same during his life.

For a considerable length of time this Castle had been held by the Pelham family, under a lease from the dutchy of Lancaster, till some years since his grace the late duke of Newcastle gave it up to the late earl of Wilmington, on his being created baron Pevensey. It now belongs to the Northampton family.

CONWAY CASTLE,

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

THIS Castle, which commands, by its vicinity to the strong pass of Penman Maur, the country to a considerable extent, securingthe road to the mountain of Snowdon and the isle of Anglesea, was built by king Edward I. in the year 1284, as a check upon the Welsh. Where the Castle now stands was formerly an abbey of Cistersian monks, founded by Lewellyn ap Gervas, prince of Wales, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. These monks were removed to a monastery founded by the king at Manham, in Denbighshire.

Conway Castle is situated in the south-east angle of the town of Aberconway, on a steep rock, forming the western bank, and near the mouth of the river Conway. Its figure is very irregular, being composed of a square, to which, on its west side, is joined a pentagon, each of which forms a court. It was defended by eight round towers attached to the walls, which are very thick, and on the land side was encompassed by a moat. The common entrance is on the south-east side, near the east end, by a steeple and winding path; the passage is now nearly occupied by fragments of the surrounding ruins. There was also another entrance on the north side near the west

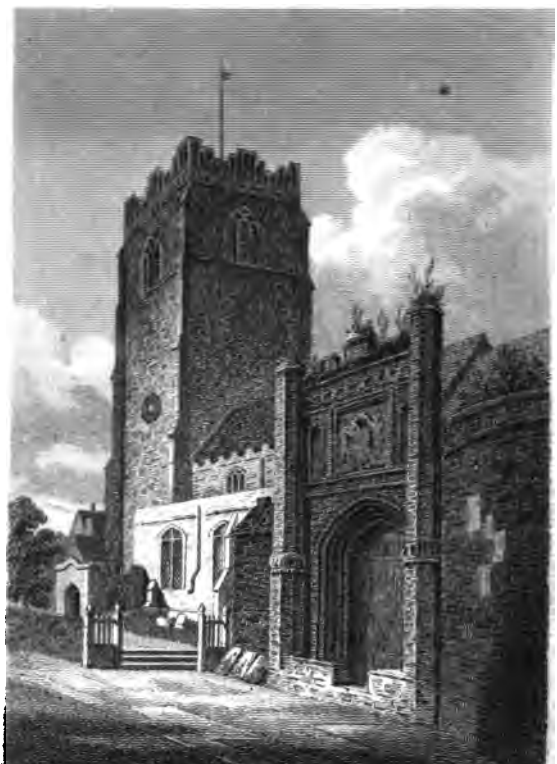
end, beyond which was the moat crossed by a drawbridge. Part of the great hall remains; the walls and some portion of the windows are entire, together with nine arches of stone which supported the roof. This fortress was a place of refuge to king Richard II. when he surrendered the crown to the duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV.

It was repaired and fortified for king Charles I. in the beginning of the civil wars, by Dr. James, archbishop of York, at the king's request, and afterwards intrusted to his care, or any one whom he should appoint, until such time as the expenses he had incurred in repairing it should be repaid: but the archbishop was turned out by sir John Owen, a colonel in the king's service; when, getting no redress from the king, he joined the opposite party, and, in conjunction with colonel Mitton, forced the gates, entered the Castle, and took possession for the parliament.

The ruins are the property of the crown, under which it is held on lease by Owen Holland, esq. at the annual rent of 6*s*. 8*d*. and a dish of fish to lord Holland, as often as he passes through the town.

UNIV. OF MICH.

The Market Cross, &c. Ipswich. Suffolk



Drawn by J Corder. Eng by J Tyrrell.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Wolseys Gate, Ipswich Suffolk.

Pub Nov 1.1812.

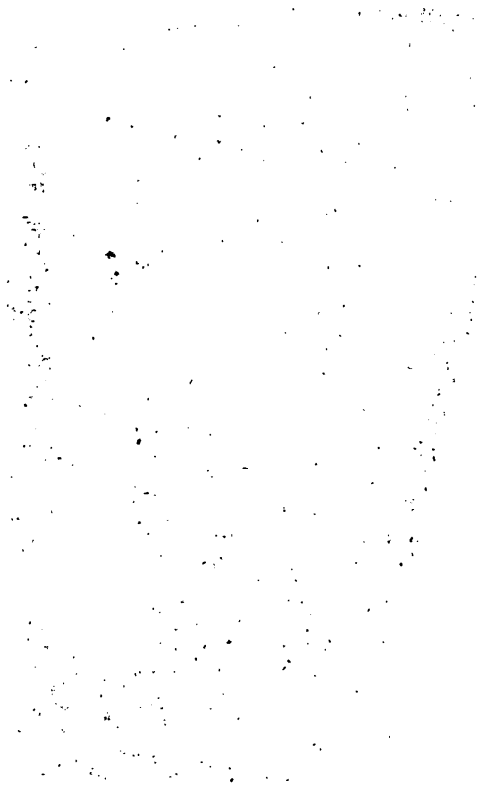
Drawn by Whichels Engd by Woolnoth

The Hall of Christs Hospital.

Lith. Novr. Gallis.

The Writing School &c. Christs Hospital.

Pub. Nov.r 1811

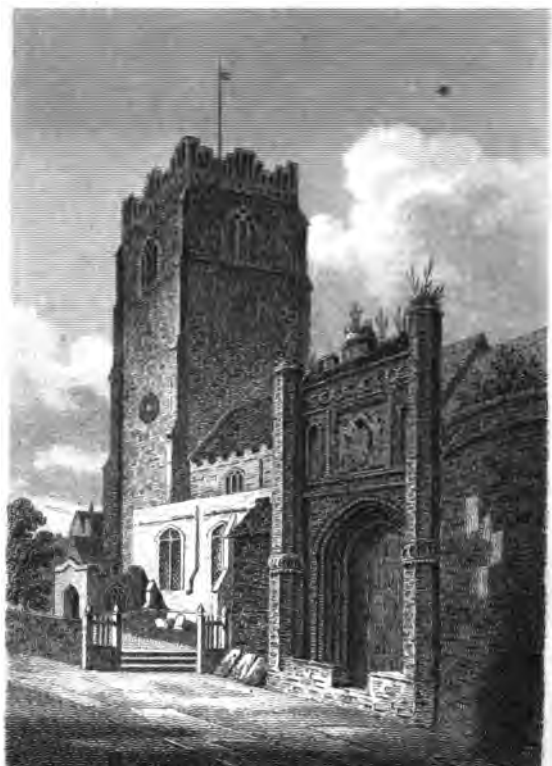


Drawn by T. Whichelo. Engd. by J. Lambert.

Part of the Grey Friars Monastry, or Christs Hospital London.

Published Nov. 1810.

The Market Cross &c. Ipswich. Suffolk

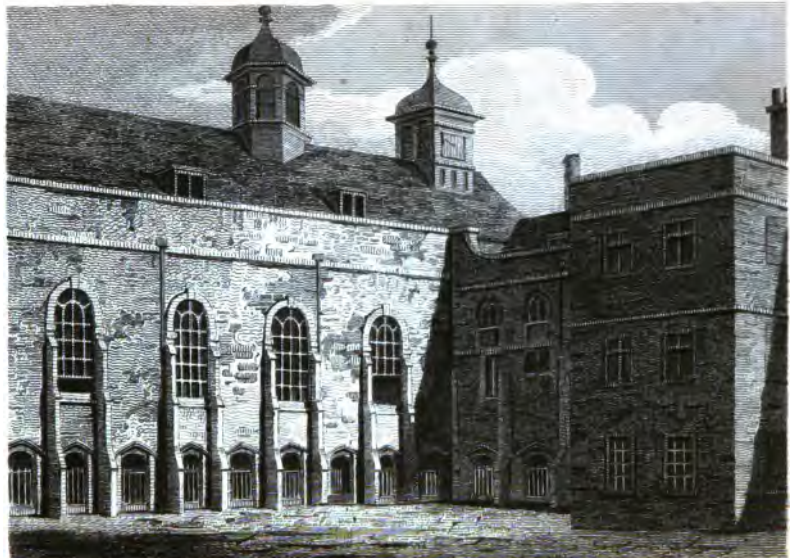


Drawn by J. Linder. Eng. by J. Tyrrell.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Wolseys Gate. Ipswich Suffolk.

Pub. Nov 1. 1812.



Drawn by Whichels

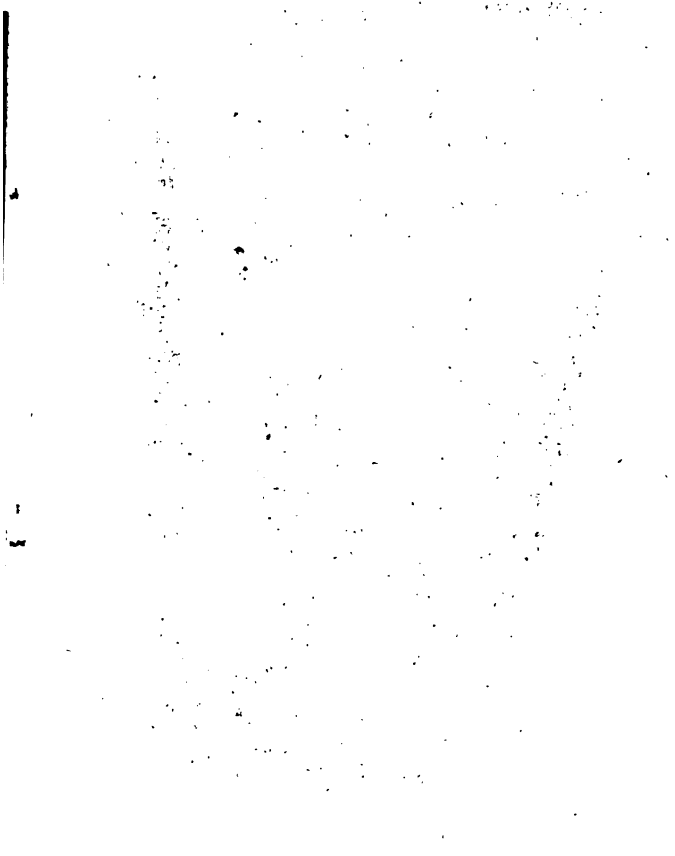
Engd by Woolnoth.

The Hall of Christs Hospital

Pub. Novr 1815.

The Writing School & Christs Hospital.

Pub. Novr 1812.



Drawn by T. Whichels. Engd. by J. Lambert.

Part of the Grey Friars Monastry, or Christs Hospital London.

Pub. Bish. d. Nov. 1810.

Drawn & Engrav'd by S. Lyrrell.

Physicians College, London.

Publish'd Nov. 22 1810.

UNIV.

THE MARKET CROSS, &c. IPSWICH,

SUFFOLK.

The town of Ipswich, the capital of the county of Suffolk, derives its name from its situation, at the place where the river Gipping discharges itself into the Orwell, and is of ancient origin, being noticed in doomsday book; and appears to have been a town of some consequence during the Anglo Saxon dynasty, as it was fortified with a vallum and foss when the Danes made their depredatory incursions into this part of the island, which were broken down twice, when they pillaged the town in 991 and 1000. The fortifications were afterwards renewed and repaired in the fifth year of the reign of king John. The town had formerly four gates, called from their situation after the four points of the compass, and from them were named the four leets or wards into which the place was divided; there was likewise a fifth gate, which stood on the banks of the Orwell, at the spot where once was a ford across the river; not the least remains of these gates are now standing, and the rampart is nearly levelled with the ground. Of the castle, no vestige is left, either to prove its site or define its character; all that is known concerning it is, that it was destroyed by Henry II. about the year 1176.

The privileges of the corporation are very extensive, as they had several charters granted them by succeeding monarchs. It has sent two members to parliament since the twenty-fifth year of Henry VI. who are elected by the burgesses at large. The principal officers in the corporation at present are, two bailiffs, a high steward, a recorder, twelve portmen, of whom four are justices of the peace, a town clerk, twenty-four chief constables, two of whom are coroners, and the twelve seniors are headboroughs, a treasurer, and two chamberlains, to collect the revenues of the town. The corporation has also ten livery servants, consisting of four serjeants at mace, two beadles, a common crier, a water bailiff, a gaoler, and a bridewell keeper.

Ipswich formerly possessed many remains of antiquity, but they are nearly all destroyed by modern innovations, nothing remaining worthy of notice, except the town hall, and Wolsey's gate, of which representations are now given, and a small part of the church of the Grey Friars monastery. The most interesting relic to the antiquarian, the beautiful Market Cross, an ornament to the town, and the admiration of strangers, has lately fallen a prey to the ruthless hand of modernizers; having been taken down at the commencement of the present year 1812. It was an octagon, twenty-seven feet diameter, and about fifty feet in height to the top of the figure. The present View shews the east side of the cross, and the north front of the town hall, which is

considered the most ancient building in the town. At what time it was erected is uncertain; before it was used as a guildhall it was the parochial church of St. Mildred, and it appears to have continued so for near two hundred years. In 1199, it was impropriated to the priory of St. Peter's: there are three rooms under it, which are now let as warehouses. Adjoining the hall is a spacious council-chamber, and under it are the kitchens formerly used at the feasts of the merchants guild, &c. Some years ago a piece of the plastering in the middle of the front near the top fell down, and discovered a stone, on which were the arms of England and France quartered, much defaced by time; a board has been put over it of the same shape, with the arms painted upon it, at the private expense of Henry Seekamp, esq. one of the portmen.

Cardinal Wolsey, having obtained bulls from the pope and letters patent from the king for that purpose, founded here a college for a dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, together with a grammar school, which he intended as a nursery for his great college at Oxford. The first stone was laid with great solemnity by the bishop of Lincoln, on which occasion a grand procession was made through the town from the college to the church of Our Lady. But this noble foundation was scarcely completed before the disgrace of the cardinal, when this building with its site, containing by estimation about six acres, was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas

Alverde. No part of this college is now remaining except the gate here represented, which stands adjoining to the east end of St. Peter's churchyard, the rest has been long demolished, even to the very foundation stone, which was found in two pieces worked up in a common wall in Woulform's Lane, with a Latin inscription to this effect: "In the year of Christ 1528, and the twentieth of Henry VIII. king of England, on the 15th June, laid by John, bishop of Lincoln." This was John Longland, who likewise laid the foundation stone of Wolsey's college at Oxford, where this stone is now preserved. This gate, excepting a square stone tablet, on which is carved the arms of king Henry VIII. is entirely of brick, worked into niches, flowers, and other decorations, according to the manner of that time; it formerly had wreathed pinnacles, but being much out of the perpendicular, and inclining considerably towards the street, they were taken down some years since to prevent their falling. Grose in his Antiquities conjectures from the arms of king Henry being placed upon it, that this was the chief gate or entrance to the college, which appears doubtful from the smallness of its dimensions; being only about twelve feet wide, and twenty feet high; but whether it was or not, is now very difficult to be ascertained.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON.

The site, and indeed part of the buildings of the present extensive structure were, previous to the dissolution, possessed by the friars minors, otherwise the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, the narrative of whose settling in England is given in general terms by Stowe, in his History of London, but more particularly in his own transcript from the register of this house, made by him in the year 1579, and preserved with his other collections among the Harleian MSS. (544) in the British Museum, as follows:

"In the yere of our Lorde 1224 in the tyme of Honorius the third pope, anno of kynge Henry the third the 8 the most holy fathar Seint Francis beinge then lyvinge Fêria (Feby) 2 the rule of seint Francis was confirmed. After the feaste of owre blyssed lady seint Mary which fell that yere upon the sunday the friers minors first aryved and entered into England at Dovar, to wit 4 pristes and 5 laye men of whiche 5 of them being lefte at Canterbery did there buyld the first howse of friers minors that evar was in England. Other fowre of the sayde friers to wit, frier Richard Ungworthe an ynglishe man borne, a priest and prechar and frier Richard Devonshire clerke an englishe man, by order an *acolitus* a yonge man of age. The

third was frier Henry Detrinezo a lumbard borne, a laye man. The fowrthe was frier Monachatus, a layeman also. Thes fowre cam to London and lodged at the preching friers, and beinge of them curteysly receyved they cam to meate and meale with them the space of 19 dayes. Afterwards thrwghe helpe of theyre speciall frinds they heyred an house in Cornhyll of John Travers who was then shryve and there in they made litle sels wherein they inhabited, but they had neythar charters nor any privilege to erect any altar nor to selebrate Divyne service in theyre places. At which tyme the devotion of the citizens towards them, and also the numbar of the friers increased, and therefore the citie removyd them from that place to a place in seint Nicholas Shambles, which place John Ewen citizen and mercer of London appropriated unto the Commonaltie of the citie of London, but moste devoutly he apoynted it to the symple use of the friers according to the declaration of the rule. Whiche sayede John Ewen soon after enteryd into the order of a laye frier, and lefte unto all faythful people an example of perfecte repentaunce and heavenly devotion anno of kynge Henry the third. Richard Renger than being maior, and master John Travers and Andrew Bokerell shryves."

As the brotherhood increased, it became necessary to enlarge their buildings, and accordingly in little better than thirty years, a more spacious and magnificent church was begun to be built.

Several of the monastic buildings, were founded by different benefactors. The principal of these was sir Richard Wittington, who in the year 1429 began a magnificent library, which was finished the following year, and was soon afterwards furnished with books. This library, a part of which still remains, was 129 feet long and thirty-one broad, was completely wainscotted or ceiled, and contained twenty-eight desks and eight double wainscot settles. The whole cost of this erection was £556: 10, four hundred pounds of which was the gift of Richard Whittington, and the rest was contributed by one of the brothers, Dr. Thomas Winchelsey, who paid likewise for the writing out of the works of D. Nicholas de Lira, in two volumes, to be chained there, 100 marks. The conduit-head and watercourse had been previously given by one William Taylor, taylor to king Henry III.

The revenues of this monastery on the dissolution were valued at £32: 19. It was surrendered 12th of November 1538.

The ancient church, with most of the monastic buildings, were destroyed in the fire of London. The cloisters, with a few other fragments, remain. The church was cruciform and of great extent, being 300 feet in length, eighty-nine feet in breadth, and from the floor to the roof sixty-four feet two inches, and contained several chapels. No order of monks, says Mr. Pennant, seem to have possessed the powers of persuasion equal to these poor friars. They raised vast sums for their build-

ings among the rich, and there were few of their admirers when they came to die who did not console themselves with the thoughts of lying within their expiating walls; and if they were particularly wicked, thought themselves secure against the assault of the devil, if their corpse was wrapped in the habit and cowl of a friar. Multitudes therefore of all ranks were crowded in this holy ground. It was honoured with the sepulture of four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, and thirty-five knights, whose names are mentioned by Stowe, and in all, from the first foundation to the dissolution, 663 persons of quality were here interred. In the choir were nine tombs of alabaster and marble "environed with bars or strikes of iron: one tomb in the body of the church coped also with iron, and seven score gravestones of marble in divers places."

In the month of September 1552, the Grey Friars having been previously prepared for their reception by order of Edward VI. near 400 orphans were admitted upon his charitable foundation here; and on the succeeding Christmas-day in the afternoon, while the lord mayor and aldermen rode to St. Paul's, 340 of them stood in a line reaching from the end of Laurence Lane, in Cheapside, nearly to that cathedral. They were all clothed on this occasion in a uniform dress of *russet cotton*; but on the Easter following, that colour and material was changed for *blue cloth*, which has ever since been continued, and has occasioned them to receive the de-

nomination of the *Blue-coat* school. This dress, which still retains its original fashion, and has a very antique appearance, consists of a blue cloth coat, quilted close to the body, having loose skirts of the same, yellow under-coat, yellow worsted stockings, black low-heeled shoes, a flat round thrum cap tied with a red band, and the hair cut short.

The several buildings of this charity are very extensive, consisting of various irregular parts, erected at different periods, and possess very little external beauty. The south front, which is hid by Newgate Street, is the handsomest. It is composed of a fine red brick, and is ornamented with Doric pilasters, placed on pedestals. This part of the Hospital was erected principally at the expense of sir Robert Clayton, alderman and mayor of London, and was executed under the direction of sir Christopher Wren. It forms the principal entrance, and may be seen from the area to Christ's church, to which there is a passage from Newgate Street. In a niche above the door is a statue of the royal founder Edward VI. indifferently done, and much damaged; and underneath the following inscription:

> "Edward the Sixth of famous memory, King of England, was founder of Christ's Hospital; and Sir Robert Clayton, knight and alderman, some time lord mayor of this city of London, erected this statue of King Edward, and built most part of this fabric, Anno Dom. 1682."

The cloisters, yet standing, were part of the *friary*, but have been much modernized. They are very large, and serve at present as a thoroughfare to the Hospital, and a place for the boys to play in. Over them are some of the wards, and the great hall: both are well worthy inspection.

In the cloisters, which are still used for interments, repose several of the officers of the Hospital, as well as some of its distinguished benefactors. Among the latter, the name of Mr. Thomas Firmin, a private citizen, merits preservation as an instance of uncommon liberality. His epitaph is said to have been composed by Dr. Fowler, bishop of Gloucester, who knew him well, and is no panegyric.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

WARWICK LANE, LONDON.

Among the many fine buildings of London, which, from the extreme unfavourableness of their situation, may be said in a manner to be thrown away, we must rank the College of Physicians. Placed in a narrow, dirty lane, should the stranger by chance stumble on this pile, he can only contemplate it at the evident risk of being crushed, or at all events bespattered by the wheels of the carriages which are continually passing. This circumstance, which occasions the edifice to be but little talked of, and less seen, except by the physicians themselves, is the more to be lamented, as it is allowed by the best judges to be a structure of wonderful delicacy, a real ornament to the city, and an honour to its great architect sir Christopher Wren.

The street front of this edifice consists of a portico of stone, of an octagon form, which is crowned with a dome.

This portico leads into a square court, surrounded with brick buildings, adorned with stone, the western front of which, facing the entrance, is a very elegant piece of architecture. Here in niches in the building are good statues of king Charles II. and sir John Cutler.

Around this court-yard are situated the various apartments of the College, consisting, besides other convenient rooms for its several occasions, of an excellent *library* and a great *hall*. The former have nothing remarkable; the latter are well worthy the notice of a stranger. The library, which was founded by sir Theodore Mayerne, and augmented afterwards by the earl of Dorchester, is a spacious room handsomely fitted up, and contains a very noble collection of books, chiefly relating to the medical art. The annals of the college are preserved among the MSS. and include the lives of many of its most distinguished members. Mr. George Edwards, the celebrated *ornithologist*, was entrusted for several years with the keeping of this library, and must have found in it many valuable treatises congenial to his studies.

MONUMENT OF BISHOP CANTILUPE IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

THOMAS de CANDILUPE, in whose memory this monument was erected, was archdeacon of Stafford, and chancellor both of the university of Oxford and of the realm: he was of noble birth, being the son of William, lord Cantilupe, by Milicent, countess of Evreux. He was consecrated in 1275, and died at Civita Vecchia in 1282; his bones, head and heart, were brought to Hereford to be buried in the cathedral. Pope John XXII. about the year 1310, on account of his great reputation during his life for sanctity and upright conduct, canonized him; and no less than 425 miracles are said to have been performed at his tomb. The reputation which these miracles obtained for the saint, induced the succeeding bishops of Hereford to change their ancient arms, which were those of St. Ethelbert, to the paternal bearings of Cantilupe, and these are still continued to this day. St. Cantilupe was the last Englishman on whom was conferred the honour of canonization; and his tomb, in superstitious times (nay, is so still by the catholics) was regarded with the utmost devotion and respect; and crowds of travellers and pilgrims resorted to it from all parts of the kingdom and of Europe.

MONUMENT OF BISHOP CANTILUPE.

This fine Monument is placed in the north end of the great transcept of the cathedral of Hereford, and is a most beautiful specimen of antique funereal magnificence; it is of free-stone, adorned with exquisite carving, and curious devices; it is an altar monument: the top, or canopy, is supported by a range of short light pillars and beautiful arches; round the bottom part are correspondent arches and pillars in bass-relief; within these arches are effigies curiously executed, representing Knights Templars; of which order bishop Cantilupe was provincial master in this kingdom. In the year 1645, when the city of Hereford was taken by the parliamentary forces, under the command of colonel Birch, this Monument shared the fate of most of the public buildings in the place, being much mutilated, particularly the effigies of the Templars, which surrounded the base; however, enough of its enrichments have been spared to render it a most interesting object to the lover of antiquity.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON.

THIS munificent institution owes its origin to Rahere, prior of St. Bartholomew's, about the year 1105, who obtaining from Henry I. the grant of a waste spot of ground, erected on it an Hospital for a master, brethren, and sisters, and for the entertainment of poor diseased people till they recovered, of distressed pregnant women, and for the support of the children whose mothers died in the house, till they were seven years of age. This Hospital was under the care of the neighbouring priory; at the dissolution its revenues were valued at £305: the house was presented to the citizens by Henry VIII. and afterwards patronized by his son Edward for its original purposes.

The present building was erected in 1730, and is a magnificent quadrangle, enclosing a spacious area, entered by an arched gateway on the northern side. The great staircase is painted by the celebrated Hogarth, at his own expense; the subjects are the Good Samaritan and the Pool of Bethesda; another part contains a representation of Rahere, laying the foundation stone; and a sick man carried on a bier, attended by monks. The hall at the head of the staircase is a noble room, adorned

with a full-length portrait of Henry VIII. and of Charles II.; likewise a portrait in full length of doctor Ratliffe, who left £500 a year to the Hospital for the improvement of the diet, and £100 *per annum* for the purchase of linen. The patron saint is represented above the chimney-piece, having in his hand the symbol of his martyrdom, a knife. On one of the windows is painted Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor; by him is prince Arthur, and two noblemen with white rods: here is also a fine portrait of Perceval Potts, many years surgeon to the Hospital; it was painted by sir Joshua Reynolds, and is esteemed a correct likeness.

Engrav'd & Publish'd by Thos. Jefferys Geo. Stuart from a Sketch by Hawksworth.

Hever Castle Kent.

Engrav'd & Publish'd by Thos. Sofsaturfrom a Sketch by J. Hinchcliffe.

Hever Castle Kent.

Engraved & Publish'd by J. Greig Sep.r 1st 1817 from a Drawing by J. Varrall.

West Door, Rochester Cathedral, Kent.

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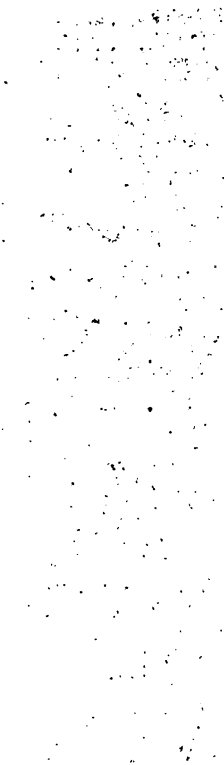
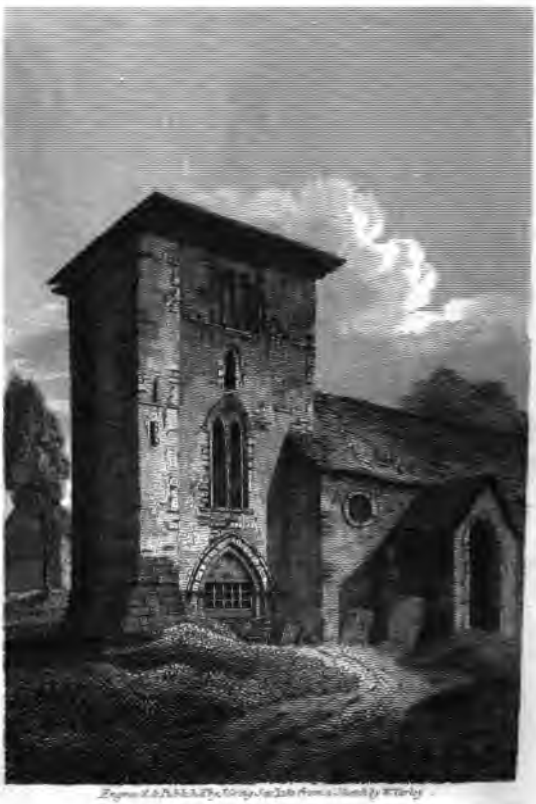


Engrav'd & Pub'd by J. Greig Sep.r 1.1822. from a Drawing by L. Varrall.

Part of the W. Door, Rochester Cathedral.

Entrance to Canons Ashby Ch. Northamptonshire.



Envias Harold Church Herefordshire.

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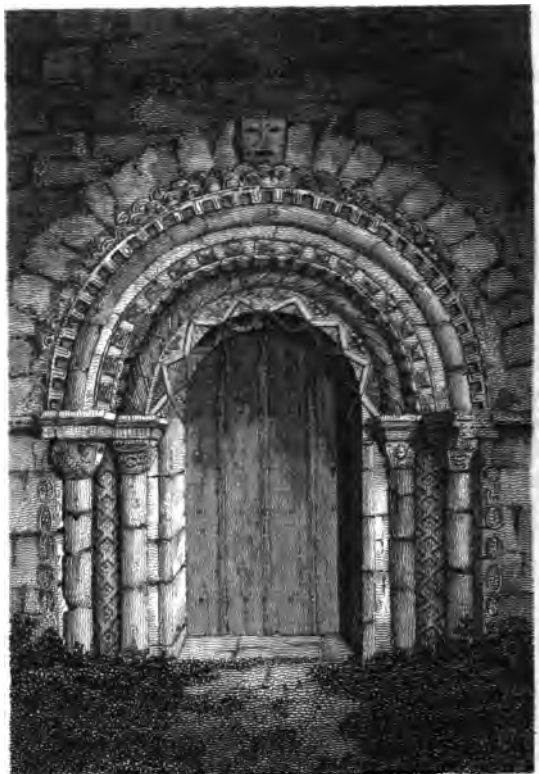


Engrav'd & Publish'd by J. Greig Sep.r 1.1810. from a Sketch by A.D.

S. Door, Thwaite Church Norfolk.

UNIV.

HEVER CASTLE,

KENT.

HEVER CASTLE was the ancient seat of a family of that name. It was erected in the time of Edward III. by William de Hever, who had obtained the king's license to "embattle his manor-house," as well as to have liberty of free warren within this demesne. His two daughters and coheiresses conveyed it in marriage to the families of Cobham and Brocas; the former, who had acquired the whole by purchase, afterwards sold the entire estate to sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London, and lord mayor of that city, in the thirty-seventh of Henry VI. and great grandfather to Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate queen of Henry VIII. and mother to queen Elizabeth.

On the decease of sir Thomas Boleyn, K. G. earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and father to the unfortunate Anne, Henry seized this estate as in right of his late wife; and afterwards enlarged it by purchases from others of her family. The next possesser was Anne of Cleves; who, after her divorce, had settled on her this and other adjoining manors for life, or so long as she should remain in the kingdom, at the yearly rent of £93 : 13 : 3½. She made Hever Castle her general place

of residence; and died here in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary. In the same year these estates were sold by commissioners authorized by the crown to sir Edward Waldegrave, lord chamberlain to the queen's household; who, on the accession of Elizabeth, was divested of all his employments, and committed to the tower, where he died in 1561. The manors of Hever-Cobham and Hever-Brocas, have since passed through different families to the Medleys, of Sussex.

Hever Castle is a very fine and venerable ruin; it is surrounded by a moat, supplied with water by the river Eden. The entrance gateway, which consists of a centre, flanked by towers, is embattled, and strongly machicolated, and also defended by a portcullis. The great staircase communicates with various chambers, wainscotted with small oaken pannels, and a long gallery, having a curious ornamented ceiling in stucco. The windows of the staircase display several shields in painted glass, collected from different parts of the Castle, charged with the arms and alliances of the Boleyns, &c. A small recess or apartment, opening from the gallery, is said to have been occasionally used by Henry as a council-chamber. At the upper end of the gallery, part of the floor lifts up, and discovers a narrow gloomy descent, leading as far as the moat, and called the dungeon.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL,

KENT.

THE Cathedral at Rochester stands at a little distance to the south of the High Street, and east from the castle, the walls of the precincts running parallel with the castle ditch. It is built in the form of a double cross; and consists of a nave and aisles, two trancepts, and a choir, with a low tower and spire. This edifice exhibits specimens of the architecture of at least four distinct eras. The nave and west front, with some exceptions, were the work of the Norman Gundulph, together with the massive bell-tower, which stands between the transcepts, on the north side, and still bears his name. The choir and upper transcept were erected in the reigns of king John and Henry III. by the sacrist, William de Hoo, with the produce of the oblations made at the shrine of St. William. On approaching the west entrance of this interesting pile, the beholder cannot but be struck with the magnificence of design, and richness of decoration, which, notwitstanding the ravages of time and the innovations of modern architects, are still observable throughout. The principal doorway opens in the centre, under a beautifully recessed semicircular arch, consisting of a variety of mouldings, supported by

four entire columns, and a semi-column on each side. The capitals are composed of wreathed foliage, from which proceeds the heads of birds and other animals. All the mouldings of the arch are decorated by sculptures; the principal of them representing twisted branches, and curled leaves, with a variety of small animals and human heads, in rich open work. The transom, which rests upon the imposts of the arch, is composed of eight stones, ingeniously dove-tailed together, the outer faces of which are sculptured with the figures of the Apostles. In the space above is a representation of the Saviour, seated, with a book, open, in one hand, and the other raised, as in the act of benediction, and on each side is an angel inclining towards him, together with the symbols of the Evangelists. From the other remains of the ancient parts of this front, it appears to have consisted of four ranges of small arches, some of which are intersected; having richly ornamented mouldings, and exhibiting a vast variety in the designs of the capitals, and flutings of the pillars, scarcely any two being alike. Many of the recesses beneath the arches, as well as the spaces between the different lower range of pillars, are wrought heads of animals, projecting, and looking towards each other. It seems also from various represensations drawn in the beginning of the past century, that this front had originally four octagonal towers, which rose above the roof to the height of two stories, and terminated in pyramids; only one of these is now standing; that

nearest to the centre, on the north side, was probably rebuilt in a different form, at the time when a considerable portion of the middle of this front was removed to make room for the spacious pointed arched window which now occupies it, and which consists of sixteen larger lights, and numerous smaller ones in the arch above. The two other octagonal towers, which occupied the extremities to the north and south, have been removed within the last forty years: the northern tower was pulled down to the foundation, and rebuilt in a style intended to bear some resemblance to the original: yet the similitude is but slight. A whole-length statue, however, of Gundulph, the founder, standing on a shrine in pontificals, with his crozier across his breast, was carefully preserved, and fixed in front of the new tower, where it now remains. His mitre has been since broken off, and his right hand, which is stated to have held the representation of a church, is also destroyed.

Excepting the west front, the whole remaining exterior of the Cathedral must be considered as extremely plain, if not altogether destitute of ornament. The ends of the west transcept and the chapels of St. Mary and St. Edward, are supported by buttresses; this is not the case with the choir, the ponderous roof of which has been suffered to depend entirely on the thickness of its wall, aided by a collateral support from the several towers of its transcept and east end. From the

west door is a descent of several stairs to the nave, the greater part of which preserves its original character. The first five columns on each side, and half of the sixth, are in the massive Norman style, supporting semicircular arches, decorated with zigzag mouldings, and having plain fluted capitals. The columns are dissimilar, not any two in the same range being exactly alike, though the opposite columns in the respective ranges uniformly correspond. Above the arches sustained on these columns is a second story of arches corresponding both in size and ornament. The space beneath each of the latter, however, is filled up with two smaller arches, having zigzag mouldings, supported on three short thick columns, with fluted capitals.

ASHBY CANONS,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

ASHBY CANONS received its appellation in part from a priory of black canons, founded here by Stephen de Leye, in the reign of Henry II. The annual revenues at the dissolution were valued at £112:8:4½, and the site of the house with the possessions belonging to the monks, were granted to sir Francis Bryan, from whom they passed to sir John Cope. Nothing remains of the monastery but the small church, in which are sepulchral monuments of several of the Dryden family, who came into possession of the manor after the Copes.

The mansion house, at present the seat of sir John Dryden, is a moderate-sized structure, built in an age when strength and durability were more consulted in architectural designs than regularity or symmetry. A few years since it received some repairs and embellishments, out of the ruins of the residence of the Copes above mentioned. The only thing remarkable in the present building is a room thirty feet by twenty, which is said to be entirely floored and wainscotted with the timber contained in a single oak tree, which grew on this lordship.

Not far from Ashby Canons is the village of Green's Norton, which gives title to the hundred. In this village, it is generally supposed, was born the celebrated lady, eminently distinguished both for virtue and rank, queen Catharine Parr, and her brother William, marquis of Northampton. On the marriage of their father, sir Thomas Parr, knt. with Maud, one of the co-heiresses of sir Thomas Green, he came to reside at this place. Catharine having been introduced at court, soon found means to engage the affections of the amorous king Henry VIII. and became his sixth wife.

In the church are a few monuments worthy of notice. On an altar tomb are the effigies of a man in armour, and his wife in the dress of the time, in white marble. The first represents Thomas Green, who died in the time of Edward III. Other memorials of the Green family are found here in different stones, brasses, and fragments of stained glass. The font in this church is ancient and curious.

EWIAS HAROLD,

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The church at Ewias Harold is a small but interesting building, and is supposed to have formed a part of the priory, founded by Filius Harold, first at Dules, in this neighbourhood, and afterwards removed to this place. On an eminence, bounded on the north-east by a small stream which falls into the Dore, was an ancient castle, but now demolished, formerly the head of the lordship of Ewias Harold, which is described by Leland as being "a mile in breadth where it is narrowest, and most in length two miles: it hath goode corne, grasse, and woode." This castle was founded previously to the conquest; and according to the doomesday book, was "refortified by Alured de Marleburgh." Dugdale says, that this fortress was built by William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, after the conquest: but the statement of Leland is more likely to be the truth: he observes, "the fame goeth, that kynge Harold, had a bastard namyed Harold, and of this Harold, part of Ewis was namyed Ewis Harold. The fame is, that the castell of Map-Herald was buildid of Harold afore he was kynge; and when he overcam the Walsche men, Harold gave this castle to his bastard. Great parte of Mapherald casteell is yet standinge, and a chapelle of Seint

Nicholas in it. Ther was sometyme a parke by the castell: the castle stondythe on a mere hill."—Harold, lord of Ewias, according to Mr. Gough, was son of Ralph, earl of Hereford, and father of Robert, founder of Dore Abbey; but Leland says that the latter was the son of Harold's bastard: "This Robert had issue Robert. The second Robert had one dowghtar, caullyd Sibille Ewias, married to sir Robert Tregoz, a Norman; Robert Tregoz had issue John Tregoz, this John Tregoz married lord William Cantelupe's dowghtar, caully'd Julia, sistar to Thomas Cantelupe, bishop of Hereford, and chancellor to Henry III. John Tregoz had by Julia two dowghtars, Clarence, married to John, lord De la Ware; and Sibille, married to Guliam de Grandesono. Tregoz and Graunson were the last that were men of any greate estimation that dwelly'd in Mapheralts. John Beauchamp, lady of Bergaveny, bowght of De la Ware and Graunson Mapeherault castell. Ther is a village by the castle caully'd Ewis Heralde, in the whiche was a priorie, or cell of blake monks."

THWAITE CHURCH,

NORFOLK.

The entrance to Thwaite Church has been an object of great curiosity to antiquarians. It consists of an highly-ornamented receding semicircular arch of six different mouldings, supported on each side by two pillars, the caps of which are exquisitely sculptured, as is the space on each side between the pillars. Over the centre of the doorway is a rudely sculptured head, which from its different style of execution appears to have been set up at a much later period than the time when the door was erected.

It is supposed that a church was erected here in very early times, as Thwaite formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury; its doorway exhibiting many different ornaments exactly similar to those which may still be traced on the curious tower of St. James, at Bury.

Not many miles from Thwaite are the remains of Langley Abbey, founded for white canons by Robert Fitz-Roger in 1198. In the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII. the revenues, valued at £128:19:9 *per annum*, were granted, with the site of the abbey now called the Grange, to John Berney, esq.; at present it is included in

the extensive park of sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart. whose residence, Langley hall, is a most noble modern building, having at each corner a turret rising a story above the centre of the building, and two detached wings. The offices are enclosed by plantations, and the park is well stocked with deer.

WHADDON HALL,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The first family upon record that possessed this property are the Giffards, who in William Rufus's time were possessors of the adjoining land in the parish of Blecheley, and were about that time lords of the manor, and held the office of keeper of Whaddon Chace: afterwards it came to the earls of Arundel, and by grant in 1245 to the Fitz-Jefferys; and from them through the female line it descended to Lionel, duke of Clarence, the Mortimers and Plantagenets, and thus reverted to the crown. The manor of Whaddon formed a part of lady Jane Seymour's dower, and at this time (1812) there is a part of the chace which goes by the name of Queen's Park, and some of the original oak paling here and there appears. The manor was afterwards in the Pigotts, to one of whom (sergeant Pigott), there is a monument in the church, once very costly, but now much dilapidated. It had a rich canopy, supported upon black stone pillars, with engraved brasses. By the Pigotts it was sold to the noble family of Grey of Wilton. The brave Arthur, lord Grey, resided here, and was honoured with a visit by queen Elizabeth in 1568, who is said to have expressed herself greatly

gratified with the sports of the chace in such a magnificent amphitheatre of wooded scenery. Spencer the poet was lord Grey's secretary, and tradition says, beneath the shade of a venerable oak, which grew on the south side of the garden, he wrote parts of his Fairy Queen. James I. afterwards gave this manor to his minion sir G. Villiers, duke of Buckingham. In 1698 the manor and chace were jointly purchased by James Selby, esq. and Dr. Willis, the celebrated physician. His grandson, Browne Willis, of antiquarian fame, resided here, and of his representatives it was bought by the late Mr. Selby, who pulled down part of the house and rebuilt the front in its present style, which amongst its lofty elms makes a pleasing appearance. Mr. Selby bequeathed the property to William Lowndes, esq. of Winslow, who now bears the name of Selby; and his eldest son, W. Lowndes, esq. member for the county, possesses and resides at Whaddon Hall. There are some remains of ancient Gothic windows, with stone mullions, on the south side of the house, with some arms in stained glass. The tower seen in the Print seems to have formed a corner staircase of the old mansion, and is of great antiquity.

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL, BASINGSTOKE,

HAMPSHIRE.

On an eminence at the northern extremity of Basingstoke, are situated the remains of Holy Ghost Chapel, so called from its having been connected with a brotherhood or guild of the Holy Ghost, instituted by sir William Sandys, knt. afterwards first lord Sandys, and Fox, bishop of Winchester, under a license from Henry VIII. This fraternity was dissolved in the first of Edward VI. and its possessions vested in the crown; but in the first of Philip and Mary, a brotherhood was again established here, and the former possessions re-granted "for the maintenance of a priest, for the celebration of divine service, and for the instruction of the young men and boys of the town of Basingstok." About the beginning of the reign of James I. the brotherhood became extinct; and during the confusion of the civil wars, the chapel estate was seized by parliament, and the school shut up; but through the care of bishop Morley, the estate was again restored, about the year 1670. The site of this chapel is traditionally said to have been occupied by a religious structure from the period of the Saxon times; and the present building is generally ascribed to the above sir William Sandys. The building, though small, is much

enriched with sculpture. The only parts now standing are the south and east walls, with an hexangular tower at the south-west angle, in which was formerly a staircase. On the piers between the windows on the south side, are long narrow pedestals, with niches rising above them. The angles of the tower are decorated in a similar manner: the walls are of brick, cased with freestone. The effect arising from the elevated situation of these ruins is extremely beautiful. The building appears to have been first dilapidated in the civil wars, and has been almost entirely neglected ever since. The large regular apartment to the westward of the Chapel is supposed to have been the body of an ancient church to which the Chapel was attached.

Monument in Guldhill Church Hampshire

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street March 1.1806

Tower of London.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Piccadilly.

St. Edmunds Chapel, E. Dereham Co. Norfolk.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. 1 May 1808.

UNIV.

Holton House Oxfordshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St.ᵉᵗ & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St.ᵉᵗ March 1.ˢᵗ 1801

N. Porch, East Teignmouth Church, Devon.

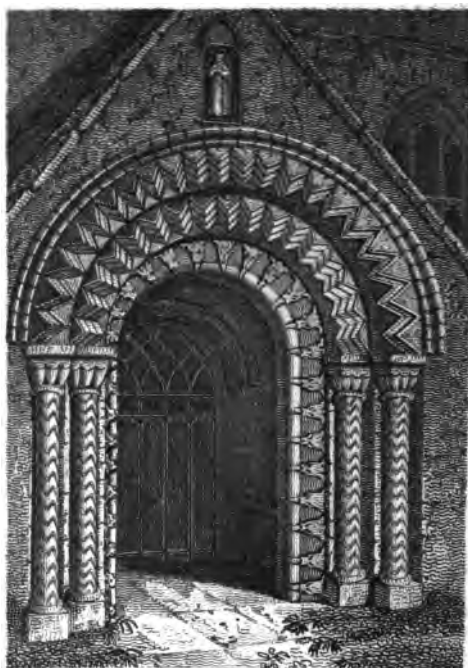
Published for the Proprietors by [illegible] Old Bond St. [illegible]

UNIV.

Stone Font, East Teignmouth Ch. Devon.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. May 1, 1808.

UNIV. OF



N. Porch Balderton Church, Nottinghamshire.

Pub. Sold for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Nor. Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. March 1st 1818

UNIV. OF

Stone Cross, in Gt. Bedwin Ch. Yd. Wilts.

Published by the Proprietors by Wallis, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Mar. 1, 1845

UNIV. OF MI

ANCIENT MONUMENT IN GODSHILL CHURCH,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE parish of Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, existed as such before the compilation of Doomsday Book, and was rendered subject by William Fitz-Osborn to the abbey of Lyra, in Normandy. The manor afterwards came into the possession of the convent of Sheen, in Surry, by which it was leased, in the twenty-ninth of Henry VIII. to captain Richard Worsley, for the term of forty-six years, at an annual rent of 200 marks. The remainder of this term vesting in sir Francis Walsingham, who married captain Worsley's widow, he obtained from Elizabeth the manor of Godshill in fee: after several mesne conveyances it was purchased by the late sir Richard Worsley of sir Thomas Miller, bart.

The church stands on an abrupt but natural eminence, immediately overlooking the village, which has little but salubrity of air to recommend it. This Church is ancient, well built and capacious, consisting of a chancel with cross aisles. There are several monuments in it worthy of attention, particularly that represented in the Plate, which was erected to the memory of sir James Worsley and Ann his lady, the daughter and heiress of

sir John Leigh: there is no inscription; but the arms on the shields, which in various parts decorate the Monument, are those of Worsley, Leigh, Hacket, and Standish, the family of sir James Worsley's mother.

It was by this marriage that the Worsley family first became settled in the Isle of Wight, in the third year of Henry VIII. Appuldurcombe park, which lies in the parish, having, in consequence of it, become vested in sir James Worsley. The tower of this church, from its exalted situation, was in January 1778 struck with lightning, by which the building was materially injured.

THE WHITE TOWER,

LONDON.

THIS important citadel is supposed to have arisen on the site of a fort which existed on the ancient wall of London, near the Thames. The first works were hastily thrown up immediately on William the Conqueror's taking possession of the city. The White Tower, which was erected a few years after the Conquest under the direction of Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, is a large square building, consisting of three lofty stories, under which are extensive vaults, used as a deposit for saltpetre. In the first story are two large rooms, one contains the small arms for sea service, curiously laid up, sufficient to furnish 10,000 men; the other room is filled with closets and presses, containing warlike tools and instruments of death: in the apartments above are likewise deposited various military and naval stores. On the roof, which is flat and covered with lead, is a large cistern, by a curious contrivance supplied with water from the Thames, for the use of the garrison in case of need.

In the reign of William Rufus some additions were made to the original building; and in 1155 Becket, archbishop of Canterbury and chancellor to Henry III. expended great sums in reparations and additional buildings. In the

year 1190 Longchamp, bishop of Ely, enclosed the premises with a wall and ditch. Henry III. who trod in the oppressive steps of his immediate predecessors, added several bulwarks to the Tower to overawe the citizens, and induce them more readily to submit to his exactions. Many additions were made in the succeeding reigns, till at length within the enclosure of the ditch eighteen towers were erected. The extent of the ground within the walls is upwards of twelve acres.

It had been a matter of debate, whether this royal fortress was within the city of London; but upon a view and strict examination in Michaelmas term, in the thirteenth year of James I. the ancient wall of London was discovered extending through the Tower. This survey was occasioned by the murder of sir Thomas Overbury; it was then adjudged, that all that portion of the Tower which is environed within the said wall, or on the west part thereof, is within the city of London; and that the residue of this fortress, lying on the east of the ancient wall, is within the county of Middlesex; accordingly the murderers were tried in London. It would require a volume of no moderate size to relate the various atrocities, some with and others without the mask of justice, which have been perpetrated here. Pennant's London contains a brief recital of some of the most remarkable, to which our limits oblige us to refer.

ST. EDMUND'S CHAPEL, EAST DEREHAM CHURCH,

NORFOLK.

EAST DEREHAM is situated nearly in the centre of the county of Norfolk. There appears to have been a church here at a very early period; St. Withburga, the youngest daughter of king Anna, having founded a nunnery at Dereham, was buried in the churchyard in the year 743; her remains were about fifty years afterwards removed into the church: the monastery being destroyed by the Danes, she was again removed in 974 to Ely. The memory of this virgin saint is still preserved here by a famous well, which it is said sprung up in the churchyard in the place where she was first buried: this is now corruptly called St. Winnifred's Well.

The Church of East Dereham is a large pile in the form of a cathedral; it is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a nave, north and south aisles, two transcepts, and a chancel. That part of the Church known by the name of St. Edmund's Chapel, is worthy of notice as the burial-place of the celebrated poet Cowper, whose works are too well known to need a recital here. The character of this amiable writer is thus briefly drawn by his biographer, Mr. Hayley: "The person and mind of

Cowper seem to have been formed with equal kindness by Nature, and it may be questioned if she ever bestowed on any man with a fonder prodigality all the requisites to conciliate affection and to inspire respect."—He died on the 25th of April 1800: a monument has been raised to his memory in this chapel. The tablet is thus inscribed:

"IN MEMORY
OF
WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.
BORN IN HERTFORDSHIRE,
1731;
BURIED IN THIS CHURCH,
1800."

"Ye who with warmth the public triumph feel
Of talents, dignified by sacred zeal,
Here to Devotion's bard devoutly just
Pay your fond tribute due to Cowper's dust!
England, exulting in his spotless fame,
Ranks with her dearest sons his favourite name:
Sense, fancy, wit, suffice not all to raise
So clear a title to Affection's praise;
His highest honours to the heart belong,
His virtues form'd the magic of his song."

HOLTON HOUSE,

OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS ancient mansion stood in Holton Park; it was a substantial stone building, and formerly might be capable of defence, being surrounded by a broad and deep moat, passable only on the north side by means of a draw-bridge. The House having been for many years in a state of decay and untenable, has very recently been taken down. This View was drawn in 1805 by Dr. Crotch, professor of music to the university of Oxford; the fabric formed an interesting object in its then state of demolition. It is to be lamented, that the present possessor of the premises should have so little taste for the venerable and picturesque as to destroy what would have been the greatest ornament to his grounds, and given them an importance far beyond any thing that can be substituted in its room. On the upper story, near the right hand extremity of the pile, as seen in the Print, are the remains of the domestic chapel, the door of which and one of the windows appear nearly perfect: in this chapel was married one of the daughters of the protector Cromwell. To the right of the chapel is seen the vestiges of a pear-tree, said to be as ancient as the building itself.

The moat, which is now filled up, was sheltered on one side by ash trees of the finest growth, which projected their ample branches into the water; most of these trees are at present standing: one is worthy of particular notice; it has a limb issuing from its trunk at above thirty feet from the ground, which taking a circular sweep, and immediately descending almost in a parallel line with the parent stem, presents a verdant arch of the most graceful form.

Holton Park is situated about half a mile from the town of Wheatley, and five miles from Oxford: it possesses some fine swells, which afford many agreeable prospects. A handsome residence has lately been erected at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the site of the ancient manor-house.

The manor of Halghton, or Holton, was granted by Edward II. in the tenth year of his reign, in fee to Roger Damory, who married Elizabeth de Burgh, the king's niece; this grant was twice confirmed in the same reign. Henry IV. confirmed the manor to Thomas de Bardolf, cousin and heir of Roger Damory. In the fifth of Henry V. it was in the hands of the crown by the attainture of lord Bardolf for treason, in the time of Henry IV.

BALDERTON CHURCH,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS Church, or Chapel, is remarkable for the beauty of its north porch, which is Anglo-Norman, ornamented with the zigzag moulding and grotesque heads, and for the high state of preservation in which the porch at present remains: of the date of erection no authority can now be produced; Balderton is noticed in Doomsday Survey. Robert de Kenato, bishop of Lincoln, for the priory of St Catharine, which he founded in the suburbs of that city, gave to it three bovats of land, with dwelling houses in Baldertune, which gift we find confirmed by king Henry II. in whose reign it likewise appears William de Dive had interest here for his land of Balderton. This manor had lands belonging to it in Barneby, Adington, Farnedon, Stoke Elston, and Sireston, whereof John de Dive died seized about the twenty-first of Edward I. leaving Joan, then the wife of Ralph de Trehampton, and Elizabeth, the wife of sir John D'Aubeney, his sisters and heirs; which Elizabeth the following year left sir Hugh de Bussey, knt. her son by sir Lambert de Bussey, her former husband, her heir. Sir Hugh de Bussey, left the manor of Balderton to his son and heir John de Bussey, and in this family it re-

mained till the heir female carried it to the Meeres in the reign of queen Elizabeth; by Francis Meeres her son it was sold to Gyles Foster, esq. whose heir parted with it to James Leeke, gent. and by marriage of the daughter of one of his descendants, the family of Lascells of Elston became its possessors.

The village consists of about 100 dwellings: the chapel is dedicated to St. Giles, and consists of a nave and two side aisles, with a spire and four bells.

TEIGNMOUTH,

DEVONSHIRE.

TEIGNMOUTH is situated on the mouth of the Teign, on a very gentle declivity, and is sheltered on the east and north east by a chain of hills, near the foot of which it stands. This town is divided into two parts by a small rivulet; that on the west side being called West Teignmouth, and that on the east side East Teignmouth. The church of East Teignmouth is an edifice of great antiquity: the date of its erection is unknown; but the style of architecture in its most ancient parts carries it back into the early periods of Christianity, and with great probability it may be referred to the Normans. This church stands on the beach, and is protected from the washings of the tide by a wall, against which the sea beats. The scenery near the church is singularly picturesque; a fine range of shore trends to the east and west at least two miles. The perforated Rock, and another called the Clerk, are conspicuous on the one point; and on the other, almost under the promontory, called the Ness, is the pleasing hamlet of Shaldon, which of late years has become a favourite summer residence for many families who visit Teignmouth as a watering place. East Teignmouth church has a round tower connected

with a square one; the windows are narrow with semi-circular arches; and the corbels, consisting of heads of men or animals, are, with its northern porch, strong indications of a Norman origin. This porch, of which a Plate is given, has an ornamented arched entrance, the outer circle of which is a double band of twisted foliage springing from grotesque heads; beneath this circle is another arch of plain stones, the internal part of which is ornamented in basso-relievo with trellis-work and zig-zag; and under this are stones richly embossed with volutes, which extend across the door-way.

This church presents no other objects worthy of notice except the stone font, the basin of which is octagonal, supported by a pillar of the same form. The exterior is sculptured on each of its sides with quatrefoils, within which are either roses or heads, and below a double band flows large leaves entwining the basin with peculiar elegance. The supporting pillar is enriched with recesses.

Teignmouth is recorded to have been burnt in the tenth century by the Danes, who having landed here and defeated the king's lieutenant, ravaged the country to a considerable extent. It was also nearly consumed in the reign of queen Anne, when the French landed and set fire to it, and one of the new streets, erected with the money procured by brief for the relief of the distressed inhabitants, was named French Street, as a memorial of that calamity. What a grateful contrast now presents

itself! instead of receiving the insults of a hostile fleet upon our coasts, our mariners have "deep impress'd on haughty Gaul the terror of their arms;" and the shattered navies of our foes hide their diminished sails in their inmost harbours, while Britain stands,

> "The dread of tyrants, and the sole resource
> Of those that under grim Oppression groan,
> * * * * * * *
> At once the wonder, terror, and delight
> Of distant nations."

Since the time above mentioned Teignmouth has become of some consequence, and is now esteemed one of the most fashionable watering places on the western coast. The principal resort of company is East Teignmouth, where the public rooms and theatre are situated.

On an extensive flat called the Dan is a small fort, erected for the defence of the town. The view from hence up the river is extremely beautiful, the ground gradually rising on each side into verdant hills, ornamented with wood and cheerful with cultivation.

The trade of Teignmouth consists principally in the exportation of clay and the importation of coals, and is carried on chiefly in craft built at this place, where are conveniences for launching vessels of 100 tons. The clay exported is brought from Bovey, and the greater propor-

tion of it by the canal. West Teignmouth had formerly a chartered market held on a Sunday, but this has for a great length of time been discontinued. The market is now held on Saturdays.

CROSS IN BEDWIN CHURCHYARD,

WILTSHIRE.

BEDWIN Church is of considerable magnitude, and of the collegiate form; though its origin is not of early date, it possesses some singularities which attract the attention of the curious. The arches throughout the building are of the pointed form and plain; but those above the windows on the inside are loaded with the zigzag moulding: the pillars forming the nave and choir are clustered. At the intersection of the transcepts rises a plain massive tower. On the south side of the church are fly-buttresses to support the roof. On the north side the entrance is through a handsome and highly-enriched porch of wood, near which is the Cross, of which the annexed Print is a representation. The shaft is octangular and elegantly formed, surmounted with a large diamond-wrought stone; its lower part is strengthened by two tiers of small abutments: it stands upon a deep basement ascended to by three steps. These Crosses, many of which still remain in various parts of the kingdom, were erected, some of them for boundaries of property, parishes, and sanctuary; others commemorated battles, murders, and other fatal occurrences; but they were principally intended for devotional purposes, and are commonly seen near

churches, or in the crossways leading thereto, where they were undoubtedly regarded with idolatrous adoration. In an instrument dated November the 25th, 1449, relating to the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk Street, London, it is said, that in a plot of "voide grounde," on the west side of that street, there "stode a crosse of the height of a man or more, and that the same crosse was worshipped by the parisshens there as crosses be *commonly* worshipped in other chircheyardes."

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

View of Latton Priory Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke No. 10 Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. June 1809.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Interior of Latton Priory, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. June 1. 1809.

Drawn & Engraved by [illegible] for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

N. Door of the Chapel, on the Manor of Harlowbury, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Barker, New Bond Street, Carpenter, Oxford, Schenectady.

UNIV. OF MICH.

West front of Malling Abbey Church Kent.

Pub. Rchd. Ch. the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & T. Harrington, Old Bond St. June 1. 1829.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Engraved by Jeremy for the Antiquarian Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by W. Johnson Esq.

S. W. view of Malling Abbey Church, Kent.

Published by the Proprietors by W. Lowe, New Bond Street & Harpenter Old Street, June 1, 1809.

UNIV. OF

Engraved by [illegible] for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by [illegible]

Font, Avebury Church, Wilts.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Hardwood & Co. Carpenters, Old Bond Chance 1.1.1809.

Engraved by J. Sedge for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawn by W. Godlay Esq.

The Peak Castle Derbyshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & Carpenter Old Bond St. June 1. 1819.

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Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by [illegible]

Allington Castle, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Serventer, Old Bond Street, [illegible]

LATTON PRIORY,

ESSEX.

LATTON Priory was erected for canons of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. John Baptist; but by whom it was founded, and the time of its foundation, are not precisely known. It stands about three miles south of the parish church of the same name, and half a mile west of the road from Epping to Harlow. The ground that seems to have been the site of the Priory is surrounded with a moat, without which, south of the present buildings, human bones have been frequently found, a circumstance which points out the ancient burial-place. At a short distance from the moat, east of the church, appear somewhat like the remains of an entrenchment: the interspace between this and the moat is called by the neighbouring peasantry the Monk's Bowling Green.

According to Doomsday, St. Edmund's Bury abbey held lands in the parish of Lattuna, and it is conjectured that these lands were afterwards the endowment of Latton Priory. Morant dates its foundation before the year 1270; and Tanner says that it was in being antecedent to the twentieth of Edward I. because mentioned in the Lincoln taxation. The history of few religious foundations is less known than that of Latton Priory; it is supposed

that the society was never very numerous, nor the revenue considerable, as the bishop of London frequently appointed a prior, for want of a statutable number of canons to elect. At the dissolution the site of this establishment was granted to sir Henry Parker and his heirs, to be held by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. It was afterwards in the possession of John Hitta, who, in 1556, sold it to John Titley, by whom, in the fourth of Elizabeth, it was conveyed to James Altham; his descendant and heir disposed of it to Wm. Lushington, esq. who, by his mother, is nearly related to the Altham family: it was lately sold by this gentleman to Thomas Glyn, esq. the present possessor.

This Priory, though of inconsiderable note, possessed a handsome and rather spacious church, which in greater part is still remaining. It is built in form of a cross, the centre divided from the extremities by four lofty-pointed arches, resting on slender-clustered columns; the height of the columns is eighteen feet and a half. Before the fall of the south transcept the length of the building, from north to south, measured within the walls, was sixty-six feet; from east to west its length is fifty-four feet; the walls, which are composed of rubble flint-stones and the flat brick usually called Roman, are two feet and a half in thickness; the columns and arches are of freestone. About three years since the south transcept, as before hinted, fell to the ground, leaving but a small part of the eastern wall. In this fragment is the remains of an elegant window; its

outer moulding is terminated on each side by a corbel head, and the arch is supported by two slender columns. The fall of this part of the building has exposed the interior to the injuries of the changing atmosphere, and perhaps the period is not very remote when this venerable pile will become an untenable ruin. The proprietor of the farm has endeavoured to repair the damage with an enormous mass of pea-straw, but this futile substitute bends with every wind; and as the withered foliage waves to and fro, the rustling murmur echoes round the walls, presaging the approach of their final desolation.

> How mourns the mind, viewing the ravages
> Of all-destroying Time on vaulted roofs
> And consecrated fanes.——
>
> SKURRAY'S Ridcombe Hill.

The parish of Latton lies west of Harlow, and being very long, extends southward as far as the parish of Epping. The name seems to be formed from *Late Town*, denoting a town or parish lately erected out of the Forest; meaning, according to Morant, the same as New Town. In Saxon times, the owners of the lands here were Turgot, a freeman; Ernulf, also a freeman; and another. At the time of the Survey the lands were held by St. Edmund's Bury abbey, by Eustace earl of Bologne, with his under tenant Adelolf; and by Peter de Valoines, and his under tenant Turgis. Eustace's part took its name

from his under tenant, Adelolf de Merc, from whence arose the name of Mark Hall, now the property of Montague Burgoyne, esq. as are nearly all the manors in this parish. The part of Peter de Valoines came by a female heiress into the family of Fitzwalter, and was in time incorporated into the other estates adjoining. In 1165 Ralph de Latton held one knight's fee and a quarter of Robert de Valoines.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground. Adjoining to the north side of the chancel is a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary, built by sir Peter Ardun, serjeant at law, chief baron of the exchequer, and justice of the king's bench, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. wherein was founded a chantry by him and dame Catherine his wife.

CHAPEL OF HARLOW-BURY MANOR,

ESSEX.

THIS interesting relic of antiquity stands about half a mile north-east from the church of Harlow, on the manor of Harlow-Bury; which manor was given to the abbot of St. Edmund's Bury in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and being on the road from Bury to the parliament, when holden in London, the abbot frequently made his inn at this place, and the Chapel was no doubt erected for the accommodation of him and his suit. It is principally remarkable for the door on its north side, which is of Norman architecture, and consists of an arch with a number of plain mouldings, resting upon two capitals on each side; the inner ones, which are much less than the others, have their shafts remaining, though in a mutilated state; from the two larger ones the shafts are entirely gone: on the left side of the door the basement is so much decayed as to threaten a speedy dissolution to the arch, unless prevented by timely repair. The windows of this chapel are particularly small and narrow, being but six inches wide and two feet and a half long without; they are considerably larger within, as they open gradually in passing through the walls, which are two feet and a half in thickness, composed of brick and pebbles, mixed with a

strong cement. The interior still retains apparently its ancient timbers, five strong rafters, with their ends laid upon the north and south walls support as many slender columns, which reach to the top of the gable; from each side of these rises a piece of timber that intersects the roof two or three feet below its point; in other respects the interior has been much altered for the convenience of its possessor, being near the farm-house: it is now used as a granary. Its extreme length is forty-two feet, breadth twenty-one.

WEST MALLING ABBEY,

KENT.

West Malling, commonly called Town Malling, is four miles south-east of Wrotham, and thirty miles from London, pleasantly situated near a rivulet that runs into the Medway. From an obscure village it became a place of note, and under the auspicious piety and beneficence of Gundulph bishop of Rochester, in the fourth year of William Rufus an abbey of black nuns, of the order of St. Benedict, was founded here.

East Malling, which had been given in 710 by king Edmund to the cathedral church of Rochester, was settled upon the monastery by its founder, who also united it to the parish church of West Malling, and the chapel of St. Leonard, in this parish. Hamo de Hithe, bishop of the same see, made divers other donations to this nunnery in 1339; and Henry I. king John, Ansela and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, not only confirmed its first revenues, but added to them several considerable demesnes. Both the town and nunnery were burnt in the reign of Richard I. 1190, and rebuilt by royal munificence, aided by the contributions of pious persons. This religious house was dissolved Oct. 29, 1539, the thirtieth of Henry VIII.; the surrender was made by Margaret, then abbess, and ten of her nuns, and valued at £245:10:2½.

The site was granted in exchange to the archbishop of Canterbury, the thirty-second of Henry VIII; but in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth was resumed, and in the twelfth of that queen granted to Henry Cobham, alias Brook, whose son, Henry lord Cobham, being attainted in the second year of king James I. the crown granted it on lease to sir John Fitz-James, who sold his interest therein to sir Robert Bret, by whose widow it went to Humphrey Delind; but the fee-simple remained in the crown till the twenty-first of James I., when it was granted to John Rayney esq. This grant was confirmed in the succeeding reign. It afterwards came into the possession of sir John Rayney, of whom it was purchased by Edw. Honeywood, esq. whose grandson, Fraser Honeywood, esq. a banker in London, succeeding to it, pulled down the old house, then occupied by one Segar, a feltmonger, and with the materials, at a considerable expense, erected the present seat, preserving, as much as possible, the ancient Gothic style and form. He also repaired the out-offices, and made it his residence; and dying without issue, devised it to sir John Honeywood, bart. of Elmsted, in this county, and his heirs by his first lady.

Malling Abbey was most delightfully situated, being washed by a fine stream, which rising at the hamlet of St. Leonard, runs by the side of the building and through the gardens. There were formerly in the meadows, which made part of the enclosure of the nuns, fish ponds,

for the supply of their table, as appears from large square excavations still to be traced. Some of the original offices are yet remaining. An ancient chapel, which had been used as a meeting-house for dissenters, is now converted into a dwelling.

The Abbey consisted of two quadrangular courts with cloisters, a chapter-house, a spacious hall or refectory, and a dormitory above the whole. Over a gateway at the west end of the building was carved in stone a heart, distilling drops of blood; and on the other side, on an antique shield, the arms of some benefactor of this Abbey. In the square tower over the door leading to the cloisters, were two angels, with scrolls of scriptural sentences, cut in relievo. At some distance west of the Abbey is a very ancient stone building, coeval with this monastery; it has narrow windows, and walls of great thickness: this was the prison within the lady abbess's territorial jurisdiction.

The burying-place seems to have been on the south side of the church, as in digging there great quantities of human bones have been thrown up; as also two stone coffins, with skeletons in them: the bones were again interred, but the lids of the coffins were laid down as a pavement for the east entrance into the tower. On these are no inscriptions remaining, but they are ornamented with circles on the tops, and a right line running down the centre, crossed in two or three places with foliage. Divers rings and other trinkets, with pieces of

old coin, have been likewise found in clearing away the rubbish. The west front of the church affords in its present state an interesting specimen of Norman architecture; it has on either side a small tower that contains three tiers of round arches, some of which are exquisitely ornamented.

Gundulphus governed this Abbey himself during his life, and lying at the point of death he committed the charge to one Avice, to whom he would not deliver the pastoral staff, gloves, and ring, before she had promised canonical obedience to the see of Rochester, and had professed by oath that neither abbess or nuns should ever be admitted into this house, without the consent and privity of his successors. Gundulph died March 7, 1107.

The charter of king Edmund, amidst the respectable and reverend names of the king's brother and mother, two archbishops, several bishops and priests, who witnessed, has that of Ælfgefer, the king's concubine; her signature thus particularizes her station: *Ælfgefu Concubina Regis Affui.*—Concubinage was in those days considered a kind of legal contract, though inferior to that of marriage; it was permitted by several popes, and was deemed neither sinful nor dishonourable, or the name of Ælfgefer would not have been recorded on so solemn an occasion.

LEADEN FONT, AVEBURY CHURCH,

WILTS.

Fonts made of lead are supposed to be of high antiquity, and are very rarely to be met with. In this country only five are known to be in existence—one at Brookland, in Kent; at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire; at Wareham, in Dorsetshire; at Walmsford, in Northamptonshire; and that at Avebury, in Wiltshire, as represented on the annexed Plate. This Font, which is elevated on a basement of stone, is circular, and enriched round its upper compartment with a scroll, nearly resembling that which is frequently used in Grecian architecture; below the scroll are twenty-two pillars, supporting intersecting circular arches; the bases of the pillars rest upon a fillet which surrounds the Font.

Mr. Staveley, in his History of Churches, observes, "That the first fonts were set up in private houses; and then, after Christians recovered from persecution, in safe and peaceful times fonts were placed a little distance from the church or oratory. Afterwards they were placed in the *church porch*, and lastly in the *church* itself, as they now stand; but near the entrance, because this is the sacrament of initiation, or admittance into the church, and hath ever since retained the name of

font, or fountain, from the primitive use of baptizing in rivers and fountains. And anciently there was but one font in a city, and that in or near the principal church, which use is still continued at Pisa, Florence, and other cities in Italy. These fonts also were anciently adorned with the images of saints and holy men, to the end that such as were baptized might afterwards have before their eyes the representations of those persons eminent for holiness and virtue, whose actions they were to imitate."

THE PEAK CASTLE,

DERBYSHIRE.

THE antiquity of this Castle is very considerable. Mr. King, who has minutely described it in the sixth volume of the Archælogia, imagines it to have been a fortress and place of royal residence in the Saxon times; but other antiquaries differ from him, and state it as an undoubted Norman structure, built by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror, to whom the traditions of the neighbourhood ascribe its erection; and its ancient appellation of "*Peverel's Place in the Peke*," countenances this opinion. It was in the possession of Peverel at the time of the Doomsday Survey, by the name of the "Castle of Peke," with the honour and forest, and thirteen other lordships in this county.

The elevated situation of this fortress, and the nearly perpendicular chasms that almost insulate the eminence which it occupies, must, in early times, have rendered it impregnable: the east and south sides are bounded by a narrow ravine, called the cave, which ranges between two vast limestone rocks, and on the east is nearly 200 feet deep; on the west it is skirted by the precipice which overhangs the Peak cavern: the north side is the most accessible; yet even here the path is made in a winding direction to obviate the steepness of the ascent.

The Castle yard is enclosed, and extends almost over the whole summit of the eminence; the wall is nearly in ruins: the entrance was at the north-east corner, as appears by part of an archway yet remaining. Near the north-west angle is the keep; the walls of this building on the south and west sides are nearly entire, and at the north-west corner are fifty-five feet high; the north and east are much broken. On the outside the keep forms a square of thirty-eight feet two inches; but on the inside it is not equal, being from north to south twenty-one feet four inches, from east to west nineteen feet three inches; this difference arises from the walls being considerably thicker here than on the other sides. The interior of the keep is now a vacuity, but formerly consisted of two rooms, one on the ground floor and one above, over which the roof was raised with a gable end to the north and south; the lower room was about fourteen feet high, the other about sixteen. The entrance to the former appears to have been on the south side of the upper room. At the south-east corner is a narrow winding staircase, communicating with the roof, but now in a ruinous condition.

ALLINGTON CASTLE,

KENT.

Near the banks of the Medway stand the remains of Allington Castle, which was originally built by the noble family of *Columbarij*, but was destroyed by the Danes. Soon after the Conquest the manor was given to the great earl of Warrenne, who is stated to have rebuilt the Castle; but this is doubtful: history informs us that sir Stephen de Penchester, constable of Dover castle in the reign of Edward I. and then owner of this manor, had the king's licence to fortify and embattle his mansion-house here. The Castle afterwards came into the possession of the Cobhams, and from them it passed, in the reign of Edward IV. to the Brents, by whom it was alienated to sir Henry Wyatt, a descendant from a respectable Yorkshire family, who lost his liberty and most of his property for engaging in a plot against Richard III. in favour of the earl of Richmond. Afterwards, when the earl became Henry VII. sir H. Wyatt was released, and received from the king many honours; he made Allington Castle his chief residence; and here was born his son and successor, the accomplished sir Thomas Wyatt, styled by Anthony Wood, "The delight of the Muses and of mankind." He was equally renowned as a scholar, a soldier,